Atlanta Constitution.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co.

ATLANTA GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1875.

Vol. VII--No' 256

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATLANTA HOUSES.

CANDY & CRACKER FACTORY, G. W. Jack, Whitehall street.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE — McNaught & Scrutchins, Whitehall st.

PRODUCE and Commission Merchant—R. J. Griffin, No. 60 Decatur street, Wholesale dealer in Rags, Poultry & Butter.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Grocers. McDaniel & Gilreath, 117 Whitehall st.

MANUFACTURER OF BURIAL CASES, M. Cargile, No. 9 Ivy street.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY—B. F. Moore, President, cor. Broad and Alabama sts.

LIQUORS, Champagne, Cider, etc., T. F. Grady, 22 Alabama st., near Ga. Depot.

STOVES and Housefurnishing Goods—M. Richardson, 32 Whitehall street.

CLOTHING—W. B. LOWE & CO., Whitehall street.

MERCHANT TAILORING—Dykeman, No. 4 Peachtree st., imported goods only.

MEAT MARKET AND DAIRY—H. C. Sawtell, 103 Whitehall street.

JEWELRY AND AGENT for ARUNDEL Spectacles—Kr Lawshe, Whitehall st.

PHOTOGRAPHS—SMITH & MOTES, 82 Whitehall street.

FAMILY AND FINE GROCERIES—Jno. T. Hagan & Co., 114 Whitehall street.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY — J. J. Ford, corner Pryor and Line streets.

DYEHOUSE—JAMES LOCHREY, Hunter street.

RESTAURANT—THOMPSON'S, James' Bank Block.

J. M. BORN, JR., & CO., AGENTS FOR Coal Creek and Soddy Creek Coal, corner Broad and Alabama streets. nov3, '74—dly

HOTELS.

READ HOUSE,

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

If you desire first-class accommodations be sure to stop at this House.

W. M. LEWIS, } Clerks.
W. G. GANT, }

June28—dtf

THE LANIER HOUSE, Macon, Georgia, B. Dub, Proprietor. Good accommodations. june5—dtf

B. F. COLLINS, PROPRIETOR OF the DAWSON HOTEL, Dawson, Georgia, thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The traveling public will find this establishment, under the present management, a first-class hotel. dec6—dtf

WASHINGTON HOTEL, Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia. W. G. Barrett, Lessee. New proprietor—new and elegant furniture throughout. This house is unsurpassed in all of its appointments. Be sure and give him a call. oct17-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, Johnson Square, Savannah, Ga., S. N. Papot & Co., Proprietors. Pleasantly located. The only hotel in the city facing south, (which is of great importance in this climate,) with a frontage of 273 feet. The best and most comfortable hotel in the Southern States. Kept strictly first-class in all its departments. july5—dtf

NEW BRICK HOTEL.

PYE HOUSE,

FORSYTH, GEORGIA.

By E. D. BROWN AND SISTER.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$2 00
Per week	10 00
Single meal	50
Single lodging	50

Rooms spacious and airy. Accommodation superior. Baggage transported to and from hotel free of charge. E. D. BROWN, Formerly of Milledgeville Hotel, Mrs. JULIA D. THWEATT, sep13—dtf Late of Columbus, Ga.

KENNESAW HOUSE, MARIETTA, GA. J. Q. A. Lewis, Proprietor of the above house, with W. M. Lewis as Clerk, announce to their friends, and the public, that everything is in first-class condition, and that no expense or attendance shall be spared in giving satisfaction to all guests. nov21—dtf

THE COUCHE HOUSE, Kingston, Ga., W. F. Roberson, Proprietor—would respectfully inform the traveling public that his large and spacious hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. He is prepared to accommodate several families. Board and lodging—rooms well furnished—$25 per month. Summer visitors would do well to give him a call. dec30-dtf

RICKS HOUSE.

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

This new and commodious brick hotel, recently completed and newly furnished, is open for public patronage. No effort will be spared to make guests comfortable. nov22—dtf E. T. WHITE, Agent.

POMONA HOUSE, CLARKESVILLE, Georgia.—This house is more desirably situated than any other house in town—affording a full view of some of the finest mountain scenery in Georgia. It is about one hundred yards from a fine mineral spring. A splendid summer resort.

M. B. O'CALLAGHAN, Formerly of Globe Hotel. june14—d3tw3w

NORCROSS HOTEL.

SUPPER HOUSE.

BY MR. AND MRS. J. G. TRAMMELL.

Board, per day	$2 00
Board, per month	$25 to $30 00
Single meals	75 cents

jan1—dtf

GAINESVILLE HOTEL, GAINESVILLE, Georgia. If you desire first-class accommodation be sure to stop at this house. J. J. Gaines, Proprietor. F. L. Hunter, Clerk, formerly of the New Orleans Hotel, New Orleans, La. jan31—d3m

BROWN'S HOTEL,

E. E. BROWN & SON, Proprietors,

MACON, GEORGIA.

Opened January 1st, 1856.

BOARD .... $3 PER DAY.

E. E. Brown & Son, Proprietors of this popular Hotel, would inform their numerous friends that on and after the first day of September next the rates will be reduced to THREE DOLLARS PER DAY.

The Proprietors would respectfully return their grateful thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to the house for near twenty years, and assure their many friends that we will use our best endeavors for the future to give the same satisfaction that we have in the past. Every attention given to ladies and families, and large rooms always ready for commercial travelers visiting Macon. Respectfully,

aug30-dtf E. E. BROWN & SON.

NELMS HOUSE,

GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,

BY MRS. A. M. NELMS.

Near Passenger Depot. Rates of Board per day, $2 50; Single Meal, 75 cents. [dec11-tf

NEWTON HOUSE—Mrs. Janet Haudrup, corner of Main and Spring streets, Sparta, Georgia. Terms, $2 00 per day, lodging included; 50 cents per meal without lodging. mar3—dtf

PALMETTO HOUSE, Spartanburg C. H., S. C. Located near center of the city. Renovated and new furniture. A. TOLERSON, Proprietor.

BARTOW HOUSE, Cartersville, Ga. F. S. Shelman, Clerk. dec4-dtf.

BURNET HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, OHIO,

CONTINUES TO BE THE

LEADING HOTEL IN THE CITY.

New Passenger and Baggage Elevators, and all modern improvements.

Board, per day	$4 00
SOUTHERN MERCHANTS, per day	3 00

DUNKLEE, SHEARS & CO.,

mar13—d2taw2m Proprietors.

BOARDING HOUSES.

THE "VIRGINIA HOUSE,"

NEWNAN, GEORGIA,

Will be conducted, in future, a select boarding house. Prof. Wm. Wells will still attend to the wants of boarders or guests. E. C. YANCEY.

Newnan, March 8, 1-75. mar10-dtf

STOP AT THE RICHMOND HOTEL, near depot, or at Richmond House on public square. Street cars meet all trains and convey guests to either house free of charge. HUNT & BRO., feb9—dtf Gainesville, Ga.

LEE HOTEL,

(85 and 87 WHITEHALL STREET.)

The undersigned has leased and opened the above pleasantly located Hotel, and is now prepared to furnish board to families, day boarders, travelers and commercial tourists, where they will find comfortable rooms, beds, attentive servants, and excellent fare, and at as reasonable terms as such board can be had in the city, to prompt paying customers *only*. We extend a cordial invitation to give the new management a trial.

T. JEFF PRITCHETT, formerly of Macon, Ga., March 10, 1875—d1w Proprietor.

KNIGHTS OF JERICHO, THROUGHout all parts of Georgia, residing in places where there is no Lodge of the above named Order, will confer a favor by putting themselves, as soon as possible, in communication with HOKE SMITH, G. C., Atlanta, Georgia. jan21—d6m

JEWELERS.

WILLIAM BOLLMAN, DEALER IN Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, etc., Spectacles and Eye Glasses. No. 9 Whitehall street, near Railroad Crossing, Atlanta, Ga. Repairing done in good style and warranted.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT, Manager.

aug2—may7-dtf wed fri&sun

LAWYERS.

L. T. DOWNING, ATTORNEY AND Solicitor. Practicing in the State Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, Georgia, and in the United States Courts. Also, United States Commissioner and Register in Bankruptcy. Office, over Brooks' drug store, Columbus, Georgia. mar10,'75—d12m

W. S. JOHNSON, Attorney at Law, Calhoun, Georgia. Office on west side Wall street, 60 yards southwest of the court house. Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. June 5, 1874—d12m

JAMES A. HARLEY, ATTORNEY AT Law, Sparta, Ga. aug3—dly

HENRY D. CAPERS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Atlanta, Georgia. Office—No. 30 Kimball House. nov7—dtf

DUNCAN H. BURTS, ATTORNEY AT Law, Columbus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of the Chattahoochee Circuit, the Supreme Court of the State, and the United States at Savannah. mar10,'75—d6m

BRANHAM & SMITH, Atlanta, Ga. | SMITH & BRANHAM, Rome, Ga.

J. BRANHAM, JR., & C. H. SMITH, Attorneys at Law. Partners in Court business only. Atlanta office corner of Marietta and Broad streets, up-stairs. aug6—d3mo

S. M. WYNN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Augusta, Ga., will practice in the courts of the Augusta Circuit. ☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims. apr4—dly

A. C. McCALLA, Attorney at Law, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Courts of Rockdale and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. may24-dly

W. J. RAY, Attorney at Law, Madison, Ga., practices in the courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit. Special attention given to collections mar6—d12m

D. D. McCONNELL, ATTORNEY AT Law, Acworth, Cobb county, Georgia. Collections a specialty. sep6, '74—d3m

J. T. SPENCE, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Georgia. Will practice in State and Federal Courts. mar5—dly

W. W. LUMPKIN, Attorney at Law, Union Point, Ga., will give strict attention to business entrusted to his care. Refers to P. W. Printup. june9-dly

JASPER N. DORSEY, Attorney at Law, Gainesville, Ga. Will practice in the counties of Hall, Forsyth, Dawson, Lumpkin, White, and in the Supreme Court and Federal Courts at Atlanta. Special attention given to bankruptcy cases. july18—dly

ANDREW SLOAN, Attorney at Law, Savannah, Georgia, will practice in the Superior Court of Chatham county, and in the United States Courts of the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia. Special attention to collections. june20-dly

T. C. BATTLE, Attorney at Law, Senoia, Coweta county, Ga. Will practice in the courts of Coweta, Fayette, Spalding, Meriwether and Clayton. Special attention given to collections. june11-dtf

J. L. DOYAL, Attorney at Law, Jonesboro, Ga. Will practice in Clayton and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme and Federal Courts. june11—d12m

A. C. GARLINGTON. J. D. ALEXANDER.

GARLINGTON & ALEXANDER, Attorneys at Law, Griffin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the United States District Court at Savannah and Atlanta, and elsewhere by agreement. Office in Cunningham building. feb24—d3m

WM. A. TIGNER, ATTORNEY AT Law, Jonesboro, Georgia, Office in D'Vaughn's building, up-stairs. Will practice in the counties of Clayton, Henry and Fayette. jan16, '75—dly

B. M. TURNER. A. A. MURPHEY.

TURNER & MURPHEY, ATTORNEYS at Law, Barnesville, Georgia. Refer to the Barnesville Savings Bank; Powell & Murpheys; Stafford, Blalock & Co.; W. R. Murphey & Co., Barnesville, Ga.; and Farley, Powell & Co., Savannah, Georgia. jan13, '75—dly

J. A. ANSLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Courts of Southwestern Georgia, and in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and United States Courts at Savannah. Special attention given to collections. oct15,'75—dly

J. A. HUNT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties of the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court and in the United States District Courts at Atlanta. aug19, '74—dly

ROBERT B. TRIPPE, ATTORNEY AT Law, Cartersville, Georgia. Office (with Abda Johnson) in Court House. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him, in any locality of Northern Georgia, whether contiguous to or distant from the railroad. sep25, 1874—dly

J. W. PRUETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Conyers, Georgia. Will practice in all the State Courts and the United States District and Circuit Courts at Atlanta. References—John H. James, Banker, Atlanta, Ga.; Lehman, Durr & Co., Bankers, Montgomery, Ala.; Stovall & Hull, Augusta, Ga.; Bates & Conner, Bankers, Savannah, Ga.; James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia. dec6—d3m

BENJ. W. BARROW. HENRY W. BARROW.

BARROW & BARROW, LAWYERS, Milledgeville, Georgia. Will practice the Courts of Middle Georgia, and attend regularly the courts of Hancock, Washington, Wilkinson and Putnam. January 1, 1875—dlyr

EDWARD J. REAGAN, ATTORNEY at Law, McDonough, Georgia. Will practice in Henry and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. novel7, '74—d6mo

WM. B. GUERRY. DUPONT GUERRY

GUERRY & SON, ATTORNEYS AT Law and Solicitors in Equity, Americus, Georgia. Will practice in the Superior Courts of Sumter, Schley, Macon, Dooley, Lee, Terrell, Webster and Marion counties; in the Supreme Court of Georgia and the United States Courts at Savannah. dec13, '74—dlyr

THE DIXIE PUMP.

G. L. GREESON, Manufacturer of the Dixie Pump, the best and cheapest wooden Pump now made. It is a Southern production, of Southern material. Liberal inducements offered to the trade. Send for price list. Address G. L. GREESON, may 1-dly Charlotte, N. C.

$10 $50, $100, $200 SHARES IN WALL street. No liability. Full personal control. Profits every thirty days. Pamphlets showing the various methods of operating in stocks sent free by J. HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 72 Broadway, N. Y. Orders for stocks solicited. A. WALDRON, formerly of Charleston, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., is connected with the above firm, and will be glad to receive commissions from his friends. jan28-d3m

LAGRANGE FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Spring term of this old and well known institution, under the Presidency of Rev. J. R. Mayson, (formerly President of the Atlanta Female Institute) will open on the first Monday in February, 1875. Board, (including fuel and lights) and literary tuition in College classes will be furnished at $110 00 per term of 20 weeks. For further particulars address the President, Lagrange, Ga. A. E. COX, Secretary Board of Trustees. jan8—dsun twd&w2m

PREMIUM CHEST R WHITE PIGS. $15 each, $25 a pair. Chester County MAMMOTH CORN, and Imported BELGIAN OATS. 4 lbs. by mail, $1; peck $3; ½ bushel $3; bushel $5. Circular and *Sample package* of Seeds *Free* for 2 stamps. Address N. P. BOYER, Parkesburg, Chester county, Pennsylvania. feb24—d8w

DENTISTS.

DENTIST—D. SMITH, D.D.S., Resident Dentist, No. 66½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., over Chamberlain & Boynton's. may 16-d6m

DR. S. G. HOLLAND, Dentist, formerly of Augusta, Ga., has permanently located at No. 30 North Broad, junction of Luckie and Peachtree streets, and offers his professional services to the citizens of Atlanta and surrounding country. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jan 11-tf

DR. R. A. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlain & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. jan 7-dtf

D. CARPENTER, DENTIST, No. 47 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

HACKS.

GAINESVILLE AND DAHLONEGA HACK LINE. Leaves Gainesville immediately on the arrival of the up passenger train, every day, and arrives at Dahlonega at 6 o'clock P. M.

Leaves Dahlonega every day, and connects with the down afternoon's passenger train. Good Hacks and careful drivers will always be found at Dahlonega to convey passengers to Porter's Springs or other points, upon reasonable terms aug31—dtf

BANKS.

BANK OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA. F. M. Coker, President; W. W. Bell, Cashier. Paper discounted. Deposits received. Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Checks on all points in Europe in sums to suit.

☞ Agents for the Inman and Cunard Steamship Lines. ☞ First-class and steerage tickets at lowest rates. july 4-dly

GENERAL LAND DEALER.

A. M. COCHRAN, General Land Agent, and Dealer in Real Estate, Gainesville, Ga. Special attention given to the examination and analysis of mineral lands, and the purchase and sale of the same. Office Southeast Corner Public Square, Gainesville, Georgia. may 2-dly

ODD FELLOWS' DIRECTORY.

CENTRAL LODGE, No. 28, meets every Tuesday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. FRANK T. RYAN, N. G. T. A. GRAMLING, Secretary.

BARNES LODGE, No. 55, meets every Friday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. JOHN B. LANGLEY, N. G. THOS J. BUCHANAN, Secretary.

CAPITOL LODGE, No. 60, meets every Thursday night, in Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Broad and Mitchell streets. JOHN B. GOODWIN, N. G. G. H. GILBREATH, Secretary.

SCHILLER LODGE, (German) No. 70, meets every Monday night, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Peachtree street. A. ABRAHAM, N. G. MOSES ADLER, Secretary.

EMPIRE ENCAMPMENT, No 12, meets the 2d and 4th Wednesday nights in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. A. GRAMLING, C. P. W. R. BARROW, Scribe.

MIRIAM LODGE, D. of R., meets the first Wednesday in each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta street. J. D. HOLMES, N. G. J. C. WATKINS, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. feb1—deodlm

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. jan15—d&w3mo

MISCELLANEOUS.

Saint Patrick's Day.

— THE —

Hibernian Benevolent Society

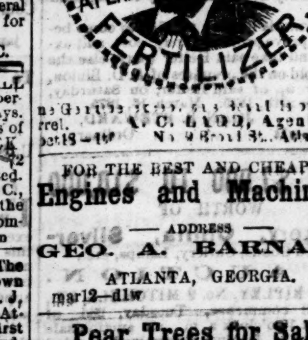
WILL CELEBRATE THEIR

Ninth Aniversary, March 17th, 1875.

THE Hibernian Benevolent Society are respectfully requested to meet promptly at their Hall at 8 o'clock a. m. At a quarter to 9, precisely, the Society will march, in double file, down Broad street: down Alabama, down Loyd to the church. After Divine service the Society will again form line, and march through the principal streets to DeGive's Opera House, where an oration will be delivered at 11½ o'clock, by Hon. O. A. Lochrane. Ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited. In consequent of LENT, the Annual Ball of the Hibernians has been postponed until the night of the 30th inst., when it will take place in James' Hall. Lovers of good cheer, hold yourselves in readiness, as we expect a gala time.

By order the committee of arrangement. WILLIAM DOWLING, Secretary.

mar14—d3t



Guaranteed ... the ... A. C. LADD, Agent, ...

FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Engines and Machinery,

— ADDRESS —

GEO. A. BARNARD,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

mar12—d1w

Pear Trees for Sale.

200 4-YEAR OLD STANDARD, 100 4-YEAR OLD DWARF,

Of the best variety and low prices. Apply on Pryor street, to E. H. MUSE. mar12—d6t

HAYWARD'S MANUAL

— OF —

The Science of Agriculture Completed

EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE IT.

T. J. WATT, Esq., of Columbus, Ga., says * * * "As to the Book I would not take four times the price paid for it. I have no doubt it will prove a blessing to the people of Georgia." Colonel B. J. LOCKETT, of Southwestern Ga., says * * * "I purchased HAYWARD'S MANUAL, and used Compound by his formula. I was better pleased with the result of it than any I ever used before." This Book can be had of the undersigned, postage prepaid, for $5 per copy. Money may be remitted by P. O. order. S. B. ROBSON, mar11—deodlm Atlanta, Ga.

Music Teacher

WANTED AT GORDON INSTITUTE. One not afraid to work, and willing to devote his entire time to the class, can obtain a good situation. Apply to LAMBDIN & MEANS, mar14—d3t Barnesville, Ga.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Loss Near $130,000.

Upon enquiring this morning we ascertained the following as the resultant damage from the fire on Whitehall street this morning:

Store owned by Blanchard & Hill. Insured for $6,000. Loss over insurance, $4,000.

Store owned by Mrs. W. P. Chisolm. Insured for $6,000. Loss over insurance $4,000.

Store owned by W. A. Rawson. Insured for $6,000. Damage $2,000.

Paul Jones, wholesale liquor store; stock $30,000, insured $5,000; loss about $20,000.

G. W. Jack, candy and crackers; stock $40,000, machinery $20,000, insured for $23,800; loss over insurance $36,200.

George Sharpe Jr., jeweler; stock $50,000, insured for $14,000, damage to store between $500 and $1,000, damage to machinery for manufacturing jewelry (not insured) $2,000.

O. K. Clothing Store; insured for $2,500, damage about $500.

Smith & Motes, daguerrean artists. Insured for $2,500. Loss $1,500 over insurance.

Mrs. Knox, millinery. Insured for $4,200. Damage not exceeding $200.

O. L. Pease, restaurant. Insured for $500. Damage not exceeding $200.

Messrs. Blanchard & Haskell lost all their office furniture.

W. Mackie, painter, lost all his effects.

Mr. Van Stavorin, portrait painter, lost all his effects. The amounts of the three last named we can not approximate.

The total loss is about $129,300, of which $47,300 is covered by insurance.

The destruction of Mr. Jack's establishment throws some fifty operatives out of employment. Some 800 barrels of flour was destroyed.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.

A Man Throws Himself Under a Monster Cog-wheel and is Ground to Pieces—The Remains Gathered up with Brooms and Shovels.

[N. Y. Herald.]

One of the most shocking cases of suicide ever reported in this city occurred yesterday morning in a machine shop at No. 163 Bank street. About half-past ten o'clock James McCulloch, a plumber, working in the American Fire Escape Works, corner of Bank and West streets, went into the machine shop, or, more properly speaking, steam power establishment, at the number above stated, which adjoins the Fire Escape works, and requested of the foreman, Mr. John Frisbie, to be allowed to sharpen a lead scraper. The privilege was accorded him, and he proceeded to carry out his design, not, however till Frisbie had noticed a number of peculiar and somewhat idiotic movements on his part. About fifteen or twenty minutes later all hands about the establishment were surprised at the sudden stopping of the machinery. The engineer, Frederick Randolph, at once proceeded to examine his engine, trying all the valves, stopcocks, &c., and spending from twenty-five to thirty minutes in the operation, but failing utterly in the effort to ascertain the cause of the interruption. Finally, however, he went forward to the large cogwheel which revolves the main shaft, and after peering about a few moments was horrified to discover a human head lying on the floor beside the wheel. He called for assistance, having procured proper lights, and prosecuted the search, only to find that the body of a man, crushed between the cogs, had caused the sudden interruption of business.

A most sickening sight was then presented to view. With the exception of the head and legs, from the knee joint down, there was

NOTHING RECOGNIZABLE.

Pieces of flesh and bones, varying in size, but none of them larger than a man's hand; intestines and masses of blood were scattered in a confused manner about the floor, the machinery and surrounding fence. It was found impossible to collect the pieces by hand, and the aid of brooms and shovels had to be invoked, the whole conglomerate mass being thrown into a box and subsequently removed to the morgue.

During the excitement attending the horrible affair no one could for a time ascertain who the unfortunate man was, but Mr. Frisbie soon remembered the fact of the man McCulloch, before alluded to, having entered the shop some time before, and then all was clear. That the man was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity there can be no question, and that while in this condition he threw himself between the wheels is equally clear. All his actions about the establishment, just previous to his death, were those of an insane man.

The large cog-wheel is sixteen feet in diameter, and is about fourteen inches wide. This, as above stated, operates the main shaft which runs through into other buildings, where steam power is let for planing and other purposes. Attached to the cog-wheel is a monster fly-wheel twenty feet in diameter and weighing not less than eight tons. Around this portion of the machinery is built a board fence, four feet high, through which a door or gate opens. This door is invariably kept closed and fastened with a "button," but neither the engineer or foreman are positive as to whether it was closed or not when search for the cause of the stoppage of the machinery was instigated.

HEAVY FLOOD.

Railroad Bridges Washed Away and Towns Overflowed.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PORT JERVIS, March 17.—At six o'clock this morning, the shop whistles gave flood alarm. King street was flooded by seven o'clock, and the railroad bridge, three miles west, was swept. At 8:40 the ice broke below and thirty blocks flooded, and some of the houses carried off. No lives lost. The railroad bridge from above crushed the bridge here, and the suspension bridge eight miles below was doomed.

WILKESBARRE, PA., March 17.—The chief engineer of the Erie railroad have gone to the Delaware bridge to arrange temporary means of crossing. No travel can go west through this place by the Erie road for probably two weeks.

PITTSTON, March 17.—The bridge over the Susquehanna was swept ten minutes after the passenger train.

Pope and Kaiser.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BERLIN, March 17.—The vote on the ecclesiastical bill was opened by the minister of public worship, who insisted upon the necessity of fresh legislation upon relation of the church and state. Bismarck spoke in support of the bill, and said that more obedience was due to God than to man. He certainly did not mean that more obedience was due to a pope, misguided by the Jesuits, than to the king. The government was doing its duty in protecting German freedom of mind against Rome.

The house agreed to discuss the bill in full sitting instead of referring it to the committee.

Railroad Suit.

[*By Telegraph to The Constitution.*]

NEW YORK, March 17.—In the suit of the Western Railroad Company vs. L. P. Bayne & Co., for $800,000 in bonds, the referee has decided in favor of the railroad company. Mr. Bayne was held in $200,000 to give up the bonds, but on consenting to deposit the bonds in the hands of the court, he was released on nominal bail of $1,000.

WOLSELEY ON LEE.

His Visit to the Confederate Headquarters in 1862.

[From the New York World.]

Major-General Sir Garnet J. Wolseley, K. C. B. G. C. M. G., the victorious commander in the Ashantee war of 1873 and 1874, is the newest of the popular military heroes of England. He well deserves the admiration of his countrymen, for his campaign in the rugged, fever-haunted country of the Ashantees, where with his handful of brave Englishmen he fought nature and the negroes every inch of the way to Coomassie, and overcame both, was as brilliant an achievement of generalship as the military annals of England can boast of since the memorable campaign against Napoleon I, which ended at Paris in 1814. Of course it is not intended to compare the Ashantee war, in magnitude and importance, with the wars in the Crimea and India, nor even with that in Abyssinia, but it is the opinion of military critics that Wolseley displayed as much ability in planning his campaign and handling his troops as Raglan did at Sevastopol, or Havelock in India, or Napier in Abyssinia. After returning home from Africa with his veterans to receive an ovation at the hands of royalty and the British people, and to rest for a few months on his laurels, he has again been sent into active service. The cable announced a few weeks ago that Sir Garnet had been ordered to the colony of Natal in Eastern Africa to compose the difficulties which have arisen between the settlers and their Dutch neighbors of the diamond country. A later dispatch has announced his departure. About such a man much may be said that is interesting, but there is an episode in his life which is particularly so to Americans. He was stationed in Canada during our civil war—then plain Colonel Wolseley—and made an underground visit to General Lee, just after the battle of Antietam. In the United Service Magazine there is being published monthly a biographical sketch of Sir Garnet Wolseley, written by Lieut. Low, late of the Indian navy, who is the author of the "Life of Sir George Pollock." In the last number of the magazine the biographer reaches the period in his hero's life when he was in Canada and made his visit to Lee. The reader is enabled to obtain from this narrative some account of Wolseley's opinions of the leading soldiers who fought on both sides in our war, and the value of their military operations. Of Gen Robert E. Lee—the reader is informed by Lieut. Low—Sir Garnet Wolseley had the most exalted idea. These are his words:

"It is Wolseley's deliberate opinion that in military genius Lee has had no superior since the great Napoleon astonished the world by his marvellous career of victory; and he places Robert Lee even above the great German generals who have so recently avenged the defeats inflicted on their country by the mighty Corsican."

It was his great admiration of Lee, as well as his desire to study war under the novel aspects presented in the south, that induced Colonel Wolseley to undertake the rather perilous journey to that country. Leaving his quarters at Montreal quietly, he passed through New York and Baltimore to the lower counties of Maryland, where the northern terminus of the underground passage to the confederacy was secretly laid. He had obtained in Canada and Baltimore confidential letters to persons in Maryland, who were in possession of the necessary facilities to put him on the right track. He struggled through the usual dangers which at that time attended the surreptitious crossing of the military lines, dodging from house to house and hiding in out-of-the-way places, and narrowly escaping one evening

CAPTURE BY FEDERAL CAVALRY.

But finally he got across the Potomac in safety, and wended his way partially on foot to Richmond. He picked up at the river a countryman of his own bound on the same adventure, and during his subsequent stay in the confederacy they stuck together. This companion of his subsequent travels was the Hon. Frank Lawley, brother of Lord Wenlock. Mr. Lawley was going to the confederacy with a commission from the London Times, to act as its correspondent. When the two Englishmen reached Richmond they were received with open arms by the people there. They had many social attentions, and the confederate government, through its secretary of war, Mr. Randolph, gave them *carte blanche* to go wherever they pleased. After inspecting the fortifications of Richmond and Petersburg they started by the Virginia Central railroad to visit the headquarters of Gen. Lee, which were then about six miles from Winchester. During their journey Wolseley had a good opportunity to observe the discipline of the southern army and the character of its material. He was greatly pleased with the effect of the order prohibiting the serving of rations of spirits to the soldiers. He has never been a believer in the theory that spirits administered in small quantities enables the men to bear fatigue, and in the Ashantee war he acted on the hint that he received in the confederacy, and forbade the use of liquor in the army. He also noticed with some interest the superstitious

DREAD OF GUNBOATS

which possessed the Southern soldiers. These vessels of war, even when they had been comparatively harmless, had several times been the means of saving northern armies. Wolseley said: "With soldiers lately raised, who possess no traditions of how their regiment in such and such former wars stormed batteries, it will be found that overweening confidence is placed in artillery fire, and undue dread felt of its effects. As a rule none but highly disciplined troops, without guns, will attack those supplied by them, and very heavy artillery fire brought to bear on raw soldiers, although from the nature of the ground they will not suffer much from it, will disconcert them terribly. I believe that round shot frighten far more than it kills."

THE GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel Wolsely and his companion were received by General Lee with that kindness and stately courtesy for which he was so noted. Wolseley speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of the southern commander. He described him as a person who, wherever seen, whether in a castle or hovel, alone or in a crowd, would at once attract attention as a splendid specimen of an English gentleman, with one of the most rarely handsome faces ever seen. The general was living in a tent like the rest of the men, though there was a comfortable farm house near by. But he so scrupulously respected the rights of private property that he would not consent to take possession of it. He led the two Englishmen to a seat hard by, under a large tree, and there conversed with them on the topic most interesting to them, the past, present and future of the war. Wolsely says that, notwithstanding his personal losses at Arlington and elsewhere, which were very severe, Gen. Lee never evinced any bitterness of feeling against the north, nor gave utterance to a single violent expression. On the contrary, he alluded to many former friends and companions on the other side, in the kindest terms. He talked freely about the battle of Antietam, which had just previously been fought.

LONGSTREET

told Col. Wolseley that if he had had 5,000 fresh men he could have annihilated McClellan's army. But the southern troops were worn out and could do no more than they did. Wolseley appears to have thought highly of

M'CLELLAN.

In reorganizing the army, says Wolseley, he seemed to possess the wand of an enchanter. The city of Washington was saved to the union by the reappointment of Gen. McClellan as commander-in-chief. There was no other federal general then prominently known who could have fought the battle of Antietam. Wolsey thinks that if president Lincoln had refused to appoint McClellan to the command of the army in response to the clamerous demand of the soldiers just at that crisis, that the latter would probably have marched to Washington, overturned the government and "proclaimed McClellan dictator."

STONEWALL JACKSON.

The celebrated Stonewall Jackson received Wolseley and the Times correspondent with much affability. "He talked most affectionately of England and of his brief but enjoyable sojourn there." Wolseley was quite overcome by his interview with Jackson. "For myself," he afterwards exclaimed impulsively, "I believe that, inspired by the presence of such a man, I should be perfectly insensible to fatigue and reckon on success as a moral certainty." Wolseley also made some remarks on the morale of the southern soldiers. He met, while visiting the front, batches of convalescent soldiers marching to join the army. This led him to praise the spirit of the men, but to condemn the great want of judgment evinced by the medical officers. After a sojourn of several days in the neighborhood of the Shenandoah Valley, Wolseley and Lawley retraced their steps to Richmond, and from thence the future conqueror of the Ashantees made his way, by the tortuous and dangerous passage across the Potomac and through Maryland, to Baltimore, and so back to Canada. The memoirs are still running in the numbers of the United Service Magazine, and it is not improbable that we shall hear more from the same source of Wolseley's views upon the men and military measures of the north and south during the great war.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Notable Events of the Tenth Week.

[New York World.]

Miss Hannah Augusta More and Mr. Sam Wilkeson were the bright and not too particular witnesses of the tenth week in the Beecher trial. Miss More was like a story out of Mrs. Whitney, a kind of Aunt Joanna, chock full of fun, of ideas (except of legal evidence,) of distinct likes and dislikes; and talking like conscientious lightning, after a fashion which Boston courts may be familiar with, but which Brooklyn was never credited with before. Orthodox, oh dear, yes; so orthodox, and so out of patience with the new doctrine, the new people among whom she had seen, or thought she had seen, Mr. Tilton gradually and surely, by the temptation of the devil, falling deeper and deeper. Mr. Tilton's married life she viewed from a single standpoint

"Mrs. Tilton says to me, 'Gussie, why didn't you have him?' I says, "Why do you want to put such a curse on me?' Did I mean it? Indeed I did, sir!"

But Miss More did her best upon the subject of Stephen Pearl Andrews—Stephen, the Pantarch. She had only seen him once and didn't like him. He did all the talking, as Fullerton found out. What did he and the "woman" he brought with him to Mrs. Tilton's talk about? Oh, "congenial spirits" (contemptuously), "spheres," and things. She couldn't understand it a bit, not a bit. Did she take part in the conversation? Why how could she? They just talked right along. She might have "talked alongside" if she had tried, but she didn't. She would have run off upstairs, only she was bound to stay and see it out.

Of course she was—everybody understood that. But she did see and hear something.

"The woman with Andrews sat on the sofa beside Mr. Tilton and fixed his hair, poking up her fingers viciously through an imaginary mass of hair, (Mr. Tilton's being too far away for more realistic illustration), and said it was 'sphery' hair, and rubbed her hand down over his face (Mr. Tilton's face smiled broadly) and leaned over and peeped up into his eyes, so, (leaning over, twisting up her face and sending at the chandelier a glance which Mr. Beach catalogued for future use), and said 'what lovely spheres you've got'—something like that—'atmosphere,' I guess it was."

The Court laughed at that till some time next day. It did not fairly begin to laugh again—except for a moment, when Mr. Beach wanted Mr. Cowley to "put on an amorous glance, please," and Mr. Cowley said he couldn't—until Friday, when Sam Wilkeson, who wrote the "Tripartite Covenant," and published it out of his own judgment, began to talk with Mr. Beach, who, Mr. Fullerton being absent, endeavored in his humble way to cross-examine. Sam was not used to cross-examination, but he was used to conducting a conversation, and preferred to have things put on that footing. It didn't seem to matter to Mr. Beach, and upon that understanding the business was transacted. Mr. Wilkeson informed the gentlemen present under this license that Mr. Tilton's copy of "The Personal Statement" was "well worn, showing industrious circulation," and that "my memory is defective, but my integrity is not." He was pertinacious, and with the privilege of age, generally had his own way about everything. Not always, though. They wanted him to tell what woman it was that told him about Mr. Tilton's charge of adultery against Mr. Beecher. Mr. Wilkeson remonstrated. "I thought," said he, "the names of women were not to be brought in." The lawyers demurred, but Mr. Wilkeson settled the question, as he imagined, by setting forth authoritatively, "*I* don't think the gentlemen ought to give any names of ladies." But 'twas throwing words away, for still Mr. Beach would have his will, and finally, with an explosive disgust, Mr. Wilkeson mentioned names, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, to wit, with whom he afterwards said he had come into communication "by the accident of marriage—bless the accident." "Bless the accident," it is to be feared, was merely a propitiatory expression, born of a certain fearful looking-for judgment, for Mr. Wilkeson otherwise said: "Now, that was drawn out of me on cross-examination. I didn't testify to it on direct examination." Mr. Wilkeson's examination, which was concluded with a kind of speech, delivered with careless ease, at first from the chair, and finally from a commanding position on the floor of the court-room, afforded Judge Neilson the only opportunity of a good joke he has yet had. Mr. Wilkeson made Mr. Evarts look up one of the court's rulings, which Mr. Evarts thought contradicted a ruling just made.

"There," said Mr. Evarts, after he had read the passage, "that was, then, Your Honor's ruling, and we took no exception."

Judge Neilson—A very remarkable instance.

Democratic Victory.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution]

BURLINGTON, N. J., March 17.—Hamilton McDowell, democrat, was elected mayor of this city yesterday, also the entire democratic ticket. This is the first time in six years that the democrats have carried the city.

Telegraphic Items.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW HAVEN, March 17.—The cashier of the Ansonia National bank, plead guilty of false entries in favor of Henry Clews & Co. Sentenced to jail five years.

BOSTON, March 17.—Beck Bros., stock brokers, have failed. The senior partner is dead. Overdose of chloroform.

MADRID, March 17.—Mendez Nunez sailed from Santander for Cuba with troops.

CONCORD, March 17.—Cheney 39,285; Roberts 39,163; White 754.

—There was a wedding in a Wisconsin town the other day, and the happy couple had arranged to start on a tour at the conclusion of the ceremony, but when they reached the depot word came over the wires that the expected train was snow bound. Then the groom proposed to go back to the bride's house, but the lady emphatically refused saying that as she had been promised a wedding trip, and the promise must be made good. The young fellow was obliged to go to his father's house and it was two days before the longed-for train arrived."

Taylor Hill Street Cars.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

AT the request of a large number of the patrons of this line, the Cars will run one-half hour later than heretofore. The last Car leaving Whitehall crossing at 10 p. m. instead of 9:30, as heretofore.

The first Car in the morning will start one-half hour later than formerly. mar16—dtf

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DIRECTORS.

John H. James	Atlanta, Georgia
George T. Fry	Atlanta, Georgia
Thomas F. Sams	Atlanta, Georgia
Theodore Schumann	Atlanta, Georgia
George H. Hancock	Macon, Georgia
M. Frank	Atlanta, Georgia
J. W. Fears	Atlanta, Georgia
Wm. T. Trammell	Griffin, Georgia
James S. Lawton	Forsyth, Georgia

OFFICERS.

President	John H. James, banker
Vice-President	George T. Fry, lawyer
Secretary	Thomas F. Sams

Atlanta Stockholders.

John H. James, banker; Mrs. Mary Cottingham; George T. Fry, lawyer; J. W. Morrow, agent G. R. R., Thomas F. Sams, sec; J. C. Carter, merchant; Theo. Schumann, druggist; Nunnally, Hallman & Co.; G. H. Hancock, general agent; Cook & Cheek, millers; J. W. Fears, manager of Excelsior Soap Works; West, Edwards & Co., merchants; J. Norcross, capitalist; Mrs. J. W. Fear; Thos. E. Kennedy, merchant; M. Frank, merchant; C. J. Kicklighter, merchant; Jos. Reese, merchant; Ben H. Hill, Sr. lawyer; A. K. Seago, merchant; John A. Bowie, merchant; Miss M. E Seago; B. J. McCain, Merchant; J. A. Callaway, capitalist; A. C. & B. F. Wyly, merchants; T. J. Hightower, grocer.

OFFICERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF

GRIFFIN BRANCH,

GRIFFIN .... GEORGIA

OFFICERS.

President	W. T. Trammell, capitalist
Vice President	J. A. Beeks, merchant
Secretary and Treasurer, J. G. Rhea, cashier Griffin National Bank.	

DIRECTORS.

W. J. Kincaid	Merchant
James M. Brawner	Merchant

STOCKHOLDERS.

G. J. Drake, banker; A. R. Niles, president college; A. Scheuerman, merchant; T. J. Brooks, merchant; C. H. Osborn, manufacturer; G. M. Lawton, merchant miller; W. T. Cole, cotton broker; John D. George, merchant; J. D. Boyd, cotton broker; J. C. King, merchant; A. C. Sorrel, cotton broker; W. M. Mickleberry; merchant; N. B. Drewry, physician; G. A. Cunningham, broker.

OFFICERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF

FORSYTH BRANCH,

FORSYTH .... GEORGIA

OFFICERS.

President	W. L. Lampkin, banker
Vice President	James S. Lawton, editor of Christian Index and Georgia Granger.
Secretary and Treasurer	Wm. H. Read, planter and capitalist.

DIRECTORS.

John R. Bells	merchant
David Allen	merchant

STOCKHOLDERS.

Bamlett & Bro., merchant; D. G. Proctor & Co., merchant; A. R. F. Watkins, warehouseman; T. M. Brantly; merchant; T. B. Cabiness, lawyer; Dumas & Allen, merchants.

OFFICERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF

Gainesville Branch,

GAINESVILLE .... GEORGIA

OFFICERS.

President	H. Atkins, capitalist
Vice-President	Aaron Welchel, merchant
Secretary and Treasurer	A. Rudolph, merchant.

DIRECTORS.

W. S. Cox	merchant
C. A. Lilly	merchant

STOCKHOLDERS.

J. F. & C. A. Lilly, merchants; J. McCants, capitalist; Boon & Rudolph, merchants; T. H. Loveless, merchant; Davis & Cox, merchants; John T. Cheatham, lawyer; W. F. Hooker, manufacturer; John Carter, merchant; J. B. Estes, lawyer; H. Atkins & Co., capitalist.

J. W. FEARS and T. F. SAMS, Local Agents. Office, James' Bank.

mar13—d3taw1m&w2w

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Hammett Hardy, Clerk of the District Court of Brazos county; W. B. Forman, Sheriff; W. G. Bunger, Treasurer; Parker & Fitppen, Bankers, Bryan; J. S. Fowlkes & Co., Bankers, Bryan.

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RAILWAY.

FEBRUARY 28th, 1875.

PASSENGER TRAIN EASTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	7 30 p m
Leave Gainesville	10 02 p m
Leave Tocoa	12 01 a m
Leave Seneca City	1 34 a m
Leave Greenville	3 21 a m
Leave Spartanburg	4 53 a m
Arrive Charlotte	8 30 a m

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Leave Charlotte	6 10 a m
Leave Spartanburg	10 19 a m
Leave Greenville	11 58 a m
Leave Seneca City	2 20 p m
Leave Toccoa	3 43 p m
Leave Gainesville	5 44 p m
Arrive Atlanta	8 45 p m

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SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATLANTA DIVISION, Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrolton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrolton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 27 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 35
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 25 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 pm
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres. and Supt. S. G. and N. A. R. R. G. J. FOREACRE, Supt, dec11—dtf C. R. R. (A. D.)

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, MR. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.

Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing

T. G. GARRETT, Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

W. J. ROSS, General Superintendent. oct18-dtf

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$1,025 Cash Prizes amounting to	$350,

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DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE. DEFIES REFUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT: J. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

Thursday Morning, March 18, 1875.

It is thought in Germany that Moltke will not recover.

SHERIDAN is going back to New Orleans to see it out. As the yellow fever season is approaching, he will make his stay shorter or longer according to circumstances.

NOT for Pinchback—Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. These down-easters like the colored folks never so much as when they are a good ways off.

SAXONY longs for the restoration of the "schlague"—the public whip—as an instrument to justice; since no other discipline seems effective to repress the minor crimes against the person.

THE Liverpool Mercury, of February 27, says: Ministers are considered to have placed themselves in a position of great embarrassment by their action on the Tipperary election, and it is thought not improbable that the queen will be advised to pardon Mitchel.

GRANT and Belknap telegraph to the ordinance department at New Orleans to furnish gunpowder to carpet-baggers who wanted to fire one hundred guns in honor of the passage of the civil rights bill. "All of us" approved of this extraordinary proceeding.

THE New York Graphic has discovered a remedy for Pinchback, viz: to send him as perpetual United States minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Liberia. If he was like some other ministers, he would be loafing at home half the time, so nothing would be gained.—*Indianapolis News.*

THIS is all the comfort the Chicago Tribune can get out of the New Hampshire election: Anyway, there is this comfort in the New Hampshire election. If it was not a reaction, it was at least a "stand-off." The democratic action must cease before the republican reaction can begin. It is something to reach a stage of equilibrium.

So far as newspaper sentiment indicates anything, the Hon. M. C. Kerr of Indiana has the best prospect of being speaker of the next house of representatives. The Hon. Fernando Wood has no supporters, and the advocates of the Hon. S. S. Cox are afraid that his joking propensities have spoiled his chances.

THE south submits to every exaction. It acquiesces in all the results of the war, as they have been defined in the constitution. And now is it not about time that the north began to look out for itself? Manifestly, it is for the interest of all classes here, that the government of the south be in the hands of the whites. Let us consult our own interests, and do what we can to place it there, by extending them our sympathy and our support.—*Albany Argus*, (dem.)

A BILL for the prevention of gambling in the state has just been defeated in the Nevada assembly by a vote of 38 to 17, after passing the senate. The vote was taken amid much excitement. The ladies of Carson were present, in the hope that they could thus strengthen the hands of the reformers, but the gamblers' lobby was too powerful. One of the friends of the measure charged openly in the assembly that the gamblers had contributed $10,000 to defeat it, and named several of the members who had received bribes.

IT must have been an exciting scene, and gratifying too, to every patriotic heart, when at the conclusion of Gen. Gordon's speech in Concord, New Hampshire, last Monday night, numbers of the old ex-federal soldiers present gathered around him and grasped him warmly by the hand. That looked like a returning of friendship and fraternity indeed. When the soldiers of the two sections set such examples to the men who were not in the field, it is to be hoped the hour is drawing near for the prejudices of the war to be universally forgotten on both sides.—*Richmond Whig.*

Transportation and Finance.

The result of the surveys ordered by congress at its last session, along the line of the proposed Atlantic and Great Western canal present some highly interesting features. In the first place it is clearly demonstrated that nature has supplied the greater part of the route. We have never doubted the entire feasibility of the project from the first moment when, with a map before us, we traced its course along the rivers of Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia to our Atlantic sea board. Nor do we believe that any body of ordinary intelligence could fail to see what has been apparent to us all the while, if they would take a map and carefully trace the route as we give it. In fact it is a river line all the way except two small connecting links—one between the Tennessee and the Coosa, and the other between the Etowah and the head waters of the Ocmulgee.

The first link in this grand route is the Tennessee river. This is a fine stream, infinitely superior to the Ohio, and interrupted by only one serious obstruction, the Muscle shoals. By opening this river, boats may ascend at all seasons to Guntersville, at which point it is proposed to effect a connection with the Coosa. A narrow neck of land, some 25 or 30 miles wide, is all that divides them, and here are three large creeks, two of them flowing directly along the proposed line, while the third, passing along the crest of the ridge, affords abundant water for the summit. This brings us to the Coosa which is navigable for large steamers as high up as Rome. From Rome resort would be had to improved navigation along the Etowah and Little rivers to Rocky creek, and from that point a canal thirty miles long (possibly less) brings us to the junction of Sweet Water creek with Yellow river. From this slack water navigation is feasible to Macon, and from Macon there is an open river to the Atlantic. This is a brief sketch of the physical features of the great work; and it is a matter of surprise that it did not long ago attract the attention of the public.

The opening of a work of this kind would greatly cheapen the cost of transportion from the interior to the seaboard. It would be the shortest and cheapest route between the Mississippi and the Atlantic and would insure us a very large amount of the outgoing grain trade of the west. It would stimulate the production and manufacture of iron and increase our agricultural product. These combined would bring direct trade, and place it upon a basis that would insure continued prosperity and increase.

We are told by the secretary of the treasury each year, that our imports greatly exceed our exports, and this leaves an increasing adverse balance of trade to be met by the export of gold alone. So constant has been this drain, that specie is no longer a circulating medium, but simply an article of merchandise. If it is true that the presence of a gold circulation—and nobody doubts it,—is the evidence of commercial prosperity, a purely paper currency must evidence one fact, a want of that prosperity. Now, we take it, the case is a very simple one—we buy more than we sell. Why? Not because we have no surplus product. Our product is vast, and the only reason we cannot sell it is because we are unable to get it into market as cheaply as other nations do their products. This is what cheap transportation means—to get our products into market sufficiently cheap to enable us to sell them or to exchange them for the products of other countries. This would keep at home our gold products amounting to $66,000,000 a year. Now suppose we could sell to England all the wheat she needs, or the cotton. Either of these articles would restore the balance in our favor, and leave us a clear profit of some twenty or thirty millions. This added to our annual gold product, and the specie brought into this country by immigration—$30,000,000—would give an aggregate of $125,000,000 a year. Need we ask how long it would take to restore a specie circulation with this? Any school boy can figure out the answer. There are no two questions so intimately linked together as that of finance and transportation, nor can our commercial prosperity ever be restored until we find the means of exchanging our products for those of other countries instead of suffering them to waste as we do to-day, while to balance the account we send abroad all the specie we can raise. To cure our present financial troubles we must have commercial prosperity and direct trade. To secure this we must have cheap transportation so as to sell our surplus products, and this will do more to bring about the result sought for than every financial scheme proposed in the last congress, from the sale of gold bonds to the coining of nickles.

Success, then, to this grand canal project, which offers more solid prosperity to the state than any other proposition before the country. We hope to see it built quickly, and it will be. The times demand it. It is of vast moment to the west, and not only to that section, but to all parts of the country, and sooner or later it must come. We are glad to see that the press of Alabama is moving in the matter. Several of the leading papers of that state urge the employment of the convict force upon the Coosa, which is a portion of this line. Let Alabama open the way between the Coosa and the Tennessee, and Georgia will not be slow to give her an outlet to the Atlantic Ocean.

One of The Smaller Jobs.

To expose the iniquitious acts of the last congress would be a work of vast proportions. New outrages and new frauds are constantly coming to light. For sly villiany, however, the job that the northern express companies put up can scarcely be beat. They selected that old fox, Senator Hamlin, to engineer the scheme, and his success is a credit to their shrewdness and business knowledge. They knew their man. The point to be gained consisted in depriving the people of economical mail facilities in the transportation of small packages, for the purpose of giving the express companies a practical monopoly of that branch of business. No one, excepting always the express managers, wanted any such legislation, and a host of people at interior points would have petitioned against its passage if the bill had been presented on its merits in daylight.

The fraud first came to the surface through the repudiated senator from Minnesota, Mr. Ramsey, who presented a bill to reduce the weight of merchandize packages that could pass through the mails, from four pounds to twelve ounces. He was getting on swimmingly, until the post office department showed that it really derived more profit from carrying that class of articles than from any other except letters, and objected to the proposed change. This squelched the proposition, and Mr. Ramsey subsided.

The curtain now rises on the closing scenes of congress. Weeks had intervened. The crafty old political sinner from Maine was put at the helm, to procure, in the hurly-burly of one of the last evening sessions, an amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill that would meet the desires of the expressmen. There was no debate, for no one cared to know what the amendment meant, and it was carried without a count. Multitudinous jobs were behind it, and there was no time for examination or discussion. And yet this amendment takes sixty-four cents, instead of thirty-two cents, from our pockets every time we send a four-pound package through the mails. It doubles the postage on third-class articles.

The law is simply a fraud, concocted in the express offices, and pushed through congress by corrupt politicians in a clandestine manner. It was sprung upon the country without notice; it was never exposed to the searching criticisms of the public; its conception was an outrage, and the manner of its passage a fraud. Nobody, no body of men, not even the department, desired its passage, except the express companies and the Hamlins who pushed it through.

After Hamlin secured the passage of the amendment in the senate, the bill went to the house, and there it passed swiftly to a conference committee. This was during the last hours of the session. The cunning advocates of the project easily carried it into the statutes of the land, where it must remain until public opinion can reach it next winter. The villainy of modern legislation finds an excellent illustration in this sinister scheme. Let the people, as they are taxed for the benefit of the express companies through this amendment, bear in mind the men and the congress and the administration that winked at the fraud and permitted it to become law.

Our Mexican Visitors.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Senor Carlos de Olagnibe'y Arista, and Senor Gabriel Mancera, members of the Mexican congress, who are on their way to Philadelphia as commissioners to prepare for a representation of their country in the centennial exposition. They paid us the compliment of choosing the Gate City as the pleasantest place to rest, in their long journey, and will stay within our gates until to-night. But instead of resting they are really busy in investigating various subjects that can be usefully applied in their country, and more especially that of popular education. Prof. Orr gave them all the information they asked for yesterday, and to-day they propose to visit the schools of the city.

Senor Arista handles our difficult language cleverly, and from him we ascertained many facts of interest relating to the condition of his country. As the whole world knows, it is now enjoying perfect peace, and its dreams and projects are in the direction of material prosperity. The whole country is wide awake on the subject of railroads, telegraphs, cotton factories, and other enterprises that produce contentment and general prosperity. The building of an international line of railroad, to connect the systems of the two countries, will soon be an accomplished fact, and great benefits and increased friendship are expected to flow from its construction. In short, an era of peace and prosperity has supplanted the years of war and pillage.

The liberal party controls the government, and its popularity is constantly increasing. Through its influence religious tolerance has been inaugurated, and bigotry is fast passing away. Occasional troubles break out among the ignorant Indian populations in some of the states; but the strong arm of the government quickly enforces what ignorance and bigotry temporarily forbid. Senor Arista thinks the hardest part of the fight for religious freedom is over, and that the entire population will soon acquiesce in the happy result. Protestant churches can be found in many of the cities. Some of the states are grappling the subject of popular education, and the march of moral and educational enterprise keeps step with the advance in material prosperity. Our nearest neighbors are evidently on the up-grade, and we are glad of it. We join our pleasant visitors in the hope that the countries will soon be connected by railroads; and then look out for excursions to the halls of the Montezumas.

That Knoxville spelling match is "off." The pundits of the University would not accept, because the challenge was addressed to them in their official capacity. The city party now ask them to leave their professional robes behind, and let all meet in the opera house as unofficial spellists. The Knoxville papers urge them not to underrate the effect of the literary pastime upon the civilization of the age we live in. There is a growing belief that the professors are orthographically afraid.

ACCORDING to a record published in the Athens Watchman, the coldest day since 1854 was January 19, 1857, when mercury went down to three degrees below zero. The coldest day of last winter was February 5, when the mercury stood at fourteen degrees above zero. The twelfth day of last August was the hottest in over twenty years. The mercury actually walked up to 104 degrees, which is ten degrees higher than it usually goes in this climate.

A SPECIAL telegram to the New Orleans Times says the president has tendered Pinch. the New Orleans post-office. There is a general scramble for places by the men who expect to be displaced by the results of the proposed compromise. Antoine, the negro lieutenant-governor, is in Washington for the purpose of being taken care of. A mulatto has just been appointed storekeeper in the custom house.

Mr. Creswell is going to Europe, it is said, and his place as counsel of the Alabama claims court is to be filled by Matt Carpenter. The position is one not only of great responsibility, but a profitable one. The latter feature will be apt to please the ex-senator, who gets "desperately short."

The Eucalyptus Globulus.

(From the New York Nation.)

The Revue des Deux Mondes for January 1st contains an interesting article on the eucalyptus globulus, or black gum of Tasmania. It will be read with disappointment, however, by the cultivators of the tree in this country, who hope to obtain some light on the climate conditions essential to its flourishing away from its native seat. The writer, M. Planchon, insists on the distinction that trees may be naturalized but not acclimated. They will either grow or not grow in a given locality, and experience alone can determine what region is suitable for them. Nor is there necessarily a reciprocity in this naturalization of plants and vegetables.

From England, for example, numerous wild and cultivated plants have passed to Australia and thriven there, though generally deteriorating; but not a single Australian species has yet been propagated in England outside of ornamental gardens, where they are cultivated by thousands. Even in southern Europe and northern Africa, all that can be said of the eucalyptus is that it has been introduced but not yet naturalized—in other words, it requires the care of man. The experience of the Cape of Good Hope, the Argentine Republic, of Cuba and California, is passed over by M. Planchon, who confines his attention to the shores of the Mediterranean. In Algiers the giant tree has prospered wonderfully, and already has given a new character to the landscape.

Twenty years ago it grew there unknown, but cultivation on a large scale and with a purpose was not attempted until 1861-62. It now lines the railroads and highways, and is observable singly, in clumps, and in groves, so that it seems like a part of the indigenous vegetation. In the south of France it thrives only where the orange tree does not, without artificial shelter, *i. e.* in the Eastern Pyrenees, the Var and the maritime Alps; the best known sites being Hyeres, Cannes, Antibes, Nice, Villefranche and Monaco. Open air cultivation has been tried at Montpelier, Marseilles and Narbonne, but not without great risks and disappointments. M. Planchon decides adversely on account of the climate of Languedoc, and even of the western portion of Provence.

In our southern states the chief hope reposed in the eucalyptus is that it will overcome miasmata, and without reason. The "fever tree" is the name given it in Spain by the people of Valenta, from a practical acquaintance with its properties. Not only does it absorb immense quantities of moisture from swampy soil, and gave off a balsamic effluvium, but it furnishes the *materia medica* with a substance which is a febrifuge in the case of a large number of intermittent fevers; it has disinfecting and antiseptic qualities; topically applied to wounds it promotes cicatrizing; its leaves in a moderate infusion will supply the place of a tea as a stimulating beverage, and rolled into cigarettes they have a soothing effect on the respiratory organs.

Prosper Merimee is said, in his last illness at Cannes, to have derived benefit in this way from the smoking of them. The eucalyptus essence has also been administered for bronchial affections in the form of lozenges; and a toilet article, of a powerful and persistent odor, has been made of it. Great as are these uses, the tree is perhaps still more to be welcomed for its timber. Its rapid growth is not incompatible as is usually the case, with a compact texture, whose value is heightened by the presence of resinous substances, eminently adapting the wood to resist salt water, and thus to play an important part in naval architecture.

For the same reason it does not rot in the soil, and is used for railroad sleepers, for posts and piles for bridges, viaducts, etc. Some of the allied species of the eucalyptus globulous are taller than it is, though mention is made of a blue-gum plank nearly one hundred and seventy feet long. A single eucalyptus amygdalina has been known to surpass in height the Strasburg spire and even the Great Pyramid. For further particulars respecting the subject of this note we must refer to M. Planchon's article, which is remarkable, considering that the author is a Frenchman, in suggesting how certain peculiarities of the blue-gum lend support to the development theory of the natural creation.

Presbyterian Discipline.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

BALTIMORE, March 17.—At a called meeting of the ruling elders of the Presbyterian churches of this city held last evening, to consider the overture sent down from the last general assembly for the action of the Presbyterians in regard to a change in the constitution of the church, by authorizing the election of ruling elders for a limited time not less than three years, or what is known as rotary eldership, the following resolutions were, after an interesting discussion, unanimously adopted:

That we disapprove the assembly's overtures, or so far as our voice can be heard in the response of the presbytery, to the same we return an emphatic negative.

Ruffian Acts by Sailors.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

BALTIMORE, March 17.—On Saturday evening three sailors on the Italian bark Guiseppe Emanuelle, which arrived in this port yesterday, and is lying at Canton, were permitted ashore, returning on ship board about twelve o'clock, and mad from drink. They rushed with drawn knives on B. N. Gray, custom house officer in charge of the vessel, who to save his life, took refuge on an adjoining ship. The sailors then made an assault on the crew on deck, during which Francisco Tomberias, one of the drunken men, plunged a knife into the breast of his brother, also a sailor on the Emanuelle, inflicting a mortal wound. The fracas was only ended by a squad of police who were sent on board.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—For the south Atlantic states, rising barometer, northwest to northeast winds, colder and clear weather.

HERE AND THERE.

New Orleans and Mobile.

Something about Senator Gordon, Rev. Mr. Mallard, and Father Ryan, the Poet Priest.

Gossip on Railroad Matters, Sensations, Travel, etc.

[Editorial Correspondence of the Constitution.]

My first visit to New Orleans has not been as pleasant as it might, owing to the heavy rains which housed me a part of the time. The trip from Atlanta is a speedy one, as leaving that city at 10½ o'clock at night by the Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line, you are deposited in the latter city the following night near the same hour. In coming this way the

SIGNS OF SPRING

increase very perceptibly. Peach and other fruit trees are blossoming, the swamps are festooned with manes of yellow jessamine, and orange trees are intermingling their delicate white blooms with the golden fruit. The numerous bays and beautiful sheets of water, with here and there a glimpse afar out upon the gulf, a sail in view, or a pretty villa rising from the very water's edge, beguile the attention so pleasantly as to prevent the least fatigue.

NEW ORLEANS

has a faded appearance. The political misrule and Mississippi floods of late years have damaged its business considerably. But the citizens claim that under more prosperous times New Orleans will regain all its former glory and trade, and there can be little doubt of it. The people dread the consequence of the spring freshets, and are greatly disappointed by the failure of the levee appropriation, finding no little fault with

SENATOR GORDON

for his absence when the vote was taken in the senate. Some very unkindly attribute his absence to opposition or indifference, notwithstanding his earnest appeal for a reconsideration. He is equally unfortunate in the matter of the Wheeler compromise, upon which the people seem to think that the general has taken two sides, "advising" both for and against. In all of which I think they do him injustice, and I so tried to make some of them believe. In regard to the "Wheeler" compromise, of the result of which the people are somewhat dubious, I presume Gen. Gordon by his last opinion only wished to state that Louisiana was more capable of deciding the question of propriety than he.

While in New Orleans I had the pleasure of meeting

REV. MR. MALLARD,

formerly pastor of our Central Presbyterian church in Atlanta. He and his excellent wife enjoy the best of health, and live in a very pretty and most comfortable home, being the pleasant studio of this divine shaded upon the front by a lovely orange tree. Both retain a strong interest in Atlanta and inquired minutely after many of its citizens. The Presbyterians of New Orleans are zealous and active. On Thursday night a public entertainment in behalf of Rev. Dr. Markham's church proved a grand success. I make these notes, as many in Atlanta, outside of his old flock, will be delighted to hear of the loved pastor of the Central in times gone, and of his present prosperity.

RAILROAD CIRCLES

in the Creole city were quite rejoiced over the decision of the supreme court of North Carolina affirming the right to change the guage of the North Carolina road, thus enabling the running of through cars from New Orleans to Richmond and beyond, by way of the Air Line, to which road great and manifest advantages will necessarily result. I saw a statement in the CONSTITUTION that President Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, is coming south on a tour of inspection. I wonder if he has an eye to our Air Line. Its present complications may be attracting his attention to that road as a possible auxiliary in his war with the Pennsylvania Central. This war does not seem to abate. The New York Tribune of a late date contains a several-column article in the interest of the Pennsylvania, attacking the Baltimore and Ohio on the ground that its management sympathized with the south during the war, and charged full fare for transportation of federal soldiers. This argument will, of course, immensely damage the southern popularity of the Baltimore and Ohio. The southern people will be apt to stop riding over that road.

THE GREAT SENSATION

in New Orleans just now is Matt Hogan. He is said to be the head of an organization of burglars and thieves, operating throughout a number of states in the west and southwest. Though often caught, he invariably manages to escape, either through insufficient bail, or his adroitness in proving out of his robberies, as his work is done through confederates, who execute the plans. He was caught while there with stolen property upon him, but he again effected his escape.

AT MOBILE

I spent the Sabbath, after leaving New Orleans, not caring to travel on that day when I can avoid it. This Alabama city most favorably impressed me, and I regret that I could not stay longer. It has some beautiful streets, and some very fine mansions in the old princely southern style. I had the pleasure of meeting

FATHER RYAN,

the post-priest, so dear to the southern people for his devotion to the cause we loved so well. One would scarce take him for a poet now, his face is so round with apparent health. I hardly knew him. He told me that his health was never better, and that Mobile was a paradise. He likes to talk of Atlanta and its people, and begged to be remembered to many by name. He preaches every Sunday in the cathedral, a grand edifice seating between two and three thousand persons. I heard him at night, all the available standing room being occupied. The choir is equal to the best anywhere, and the singing is grand.

I promised myself not to write while gone, but I thought a few items of this letter would be interesting to our readers, and ought to be given. C.

Washington News.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Confirmations—Dederick, attorney southern district Mississippi; W. Holbrook, collector, Teche.

Nominations—Dupemer having been withdrawn, Lanier, postmaster, Opelika, Ala.; Baker, marshal, northern district Alabama; Carpenter, collector, 3d district South Carolina; Miss Ellen Conda, postmaster, Aiken, S. C.

Commissioner Douglass decides that the tariff and tax bill, signed by the president March 3d, commences operation at midnight, March 2d. Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, stamped sold or withdrawn after that hour, must be reported for additional tax.

Nominations—Ex Governor Brooks, postmaster, Little Rock; Glover, postmaster, Macon, Ga.

The postmaster-general has ordered transient newspapers to be forwarded at old rates until April first.

It is understood that the republicans will not press the resolution endorsing the president's recognition of Kellogg as governor of Louisiana.

Brutality.

By Telegraph to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, March 17.—A letter from Havana says Col. Bonilla has captured in a hospital where was found eight wounded soldiers, an alleged deserter whom Bonilla shot. This act explains more fully why Gonzales and the other rebel chiefs in the neighborhood of Havana and Remedios, have determined upon a general massacre and bonfire.

Compulsory Education.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 17.—The first enforcement of the compulsory education law in this vicinity, occurred at Fishkill village yesterday, where several boys were arrested by a constable and forced to enter the district school house. More arrests are to occur to-day.

Executive Department Notes.

Gov. Smith is still confined to his room by indisposition.

Commissioned—M. A. McNulty, inspector of fertilizers, Randolph county.

RACES IN THE SOUTH.

Views of Dr. Daniel Lee, of Nashville, Ex-Editor of the Genesee, N. Y., Farmer.

[Nashville letter to the Rochester (N. Y.) Union and Advertiser.]

The passage of the civil rights bill in congress has made a profound impression on the southern mind. To what level is the white race of the United States to be degraded to stand on the same plane with the negro? Every white person, male or female, north and south, should understand this matter of race degradation. Many northern men attended the late annual meeting of the National Grange at Charleston, S. C., and among them a correspondent of the Prairie Farmer, published at Chicago. He was present at a negro trial, and thus describes what he saw in that paper of the 27th. ult.:

In another case a negro was tried by a negro judge and jury for larceny of two sides of bacon and a sack of flour from a white man. Only one witness was called, and he testified to having seen the theft committed. The judge instructed the jury to go out and *remain until they had brought in that nigger free.* The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Before the negro had got away from the court-room he was re-arrested, the same witness was recalled, and the court instructed the jury to go out and remain until they brought in the prisoner guilty. The jury brought in the verdict required and the prisoner was sentenced to a fine of $50, and to be imprisoned three months. The potent influence to bring about this change was the promise of the loan of a mule for a day's ride and a dollar bill.

We have a negro magistrate in Nashville who is a fair match for the South Carolina "judge," and all admit that a bad man can prove anything he wishes by colored witnesses in any criminal or civil suit at law. The negro is only clay in the hands of the potter; but unfortunately the clay not only soils but demoralizes, and is likely will ruin the potter. Ponder the following facts stated by the writer above cited:

Yesterday we visited the plantation of Dr. Rose, situated some two miles from the city, and saw the magnificent family mansion going to ruin, the cows and sheep having free range through its spacious halls, reposing their weary limbs upon the marble floors. And this is but a sample of what is taking place all over this part of the state. We did not see building or repairing to the extent of $2,000 worth on the whole trip, from Washington to Charleston, including the latter city.

Ten years of republican reconstruction since the war reconstructs family mansions into stables for cows and sheep, in the work of leveling mankind downward. If the republicans do not aim to destroy their government and blight their civilization forever, I implore them to stop long enough in their mad career to study the achievements of the African race in Africa, Mexico, Central America and St. Domingo, where it has long enjoyed its civil rights in perfection. As a debasing, moral and political poison, negro blood is all powerful; but for any useful or intellectual purpose it is worth little more than the blood of an African lion. It has already developed on the body of the nation a painful, eating and spreading cancer under the treatment of such quacks as Seward, Chase and Thad. Stevens. The evil was bad enough before they took it in hand, but it was never so alarming as it is to-day. It is a million votes in the hands of a very few of the worst men in the republic to use as they please. It is between four and five million human beings exposed to all the vices of intemperance and licentiousness as freedmen and their off-spring, with no adequate mental force to protect themselves from poverty, hunger and contagious diseases. It is a national hot-bed for the propagation of violence and crime, which a million soldiers or any less number, with President Grant at their head, cannot deal with in any satisfactory manner. Think of the amazing stupidity which sacrifices the highest interests of thirty-five million whites to try the experiment of making a race of blacks judges, jurors, governors and legislators over a people three thousand years in advance of them in civilization and moral development.

Civilized man takes to sheep husbandry naturally, savages to hunting and dogs in preference. In twenty-one counties of Georgia, where the two races are about equal, the whites have 85,835 sheep, as shown by the state census. The blacks have 265. These colored sovereigns, so useful in electing presidents and members of congress, keep 4,211 dogs. Did Abraham and Lot, some three thousand years ago, probably support more than 4,211 dogs to 265 sheep. If not, then the African race of the south is hardly abreast with the white race in the day and generation of Abraham. Is the natural capacity of the negro so vastly superior to that of the Caucasian that he can, by the aid of a school marm, forget his instincts and step over at a single stride all that the white man has learned by study and experience during the last one hundred generations? Political quacks assume this superiority in favor of the negro intellect, and therefore the African brain and mind do not require the antecedent training of a hundred generations to stand the peer of the white man in all matters of conscience, law and government. But demagoguism and quack statesmanship have always failed; and what else has the country had for the last fifteen years? If Senator Brownlow is not mistaken, the civil rights law will operate disastrously on both races in many ways. It may hasten the separation of the two, and the protection of freedmen from sore temptations to fall into the white man's vices and crimes, and propagate the same involuntarily and universally.

Important Proceedings in South Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

CHARLESTON, March 17.—There is great excitement caused in the legislature at Columbia to-day, by a veto from Governor Chamberlain of a bill to liquidate the floating debt of the state. The governor says the response given by the legislature to his effort to enforce a policy of rigid economy has not met his expectations. The passage of the legislative appropriation, and an unlimited amount of questionable claims, and the failure to pass a bill to reduce salaries, have rendered it impossible for him to consent to add one dollar to the weight of taxation which now oppress the people, and he would regard approval of this act as an act of unpardonable injustice to all those whose interest he is sworn to protect. The aggregate taxation is now without precedent and without justification. A vast majority of the claims embraced in the bill are unpaid, and legislative certificates which have been made to cover vast frauds. These claims, which do not, in his opinion, constitute a valid obligation of the state, and the commission as a whole, he is reluctantly compelled to say, does not command his confidence for the work assigned for the consideration of the public. For these reasons he withholds his approval of the bill. A long and angry debate followed the reading of the message, and several prominent colored representatives denounced the governor bitterly. No vote was reached, but indications are that the conservatives, aided by the reform republicans, will be able to sustain the vote.

The Floods.

(By telegraph to The Constitution.)

DANVILLE, PA. March 17.—Bridge gone. Water higher than in 1865 and still swelling. Bridges at Wilkesbarre, Plymouth and Nantecake in great danger.

WILKESBARRE, March 17.—Gas works flooded and the city dark. Three bridges from above jammed in the gorge three miles above. Weather growing colder and everything will freeze solid to-night.

Failures.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

LONDON, March 17.—Girodet & Co. general merchants here, have suspended payments. Their liabilities are stated to be two million dollars. Their suspension was caused by the failure of John C. Imburn & Co. Other suspensions are said to be imminent.

St. Patrick's Day.

(By Telegraph to the Constitution.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Dispatches from all points show that St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with unusual splendor.

An Explosion.

(By Telegraph to the Constitution.)

CLEVELAND, March 17.—The Austin Powder Company's mills exploded. Twelve buildings were demolished; three persons were killed.

The Home of Joe Jefferson.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Through more sheets of water, through a little patch of woods, over more spongy prairies, through a small grove of china trees, and Orange Island and the lake came in view. On a beautiful slope stood revealed the white houses of Jefferson's plantation, backed by a forest of live-oaks, and the whole exquisitely mirrored in the lake below. After crossing the lake on a causeway and two small bridges, and then winding up an avenue, I was welcomed at the gate by three bronzed and heavily booted rustics, total strangers to me, but who, on a careful inspection, presented the familiar faces of Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Chas. Jefferson and Mr. Willie Winter of the New York Tribune.

My first day at Jefferson's was a rainy one. The second broke in with the morning light from a cloudless sky, and was nursed by an atmosphere that was like the breath of young May. I explored the enchanted isle where the great comedian had pitched his tent,

And I said if there's peace to be found in the world,
The heart that was humble (or wasn't) might hope for it here.

Orange Island is an upheaval from the prairie of a rolling country, which sends out from its fertile bosom a wondrous vegetation, conspicuous amongst which are giant oaks, so gnarled and twisted and so luxuriant that, from the main limbs and clustering round the bark, a new and different order of vegetable life springs forth. There is an absolute expression of muscle, a vigorous anatomy, in these giants of the forest that recall to the mind the marvelous Laocoon of the Vatican, or that Torso which awoke the enthusiasm of Michael Angelo. To the artistic eye this expression of nature conveys a charm so powerful that language faints in the effort to describe it. The wealth of undergrowth is also a marvel. Here, even now, the groping vines are putting forth the budding freshness of spring. The lake, which is lovely sheet of water, gently encircles this paradise in its watery arms. This winding water has more the form of a river than a lake. In some places it is two miles in width and its suface is two miles dotted with little dark spots, which the sportsman's eye alone can make out as myriads of wild ducks. They keep at a respectful distance from the island, having learned to distrust the Jeffersons, father and son.

MR. JEFFERSON AS AN AGRICULTURIST.

Mr. Jefferson, who owns about 5,000 acres of land, has given his attention to two crops only, and in view of unreliability of labor in this section of the country, has acted with great good sense and clear judgment. These two crops are oranges and sheep, both capable of taking care of themselves to a certain extent. The breed of sheep is the Cotswold and the Southdown. As to the oranges, the careful attention given to them by the proprietor of this place relishes of artistic taste and the enthusiasm of a lover. It is probable that in less than five years the orange product of this place will reach the enormous amount of ten thousand barrels. These, at ten dollars each, will make an income that would satisfy a modest man, who did not pine for luxuries.

BACK AGAIN.

With fishing and shooting I passed two days at this oasis of the prairie, and left it with the natural regret of a man who leaves the peace and tranquility of a charming country for the arid wilderness of the city. Hubbub and Cubbub having become mere dream phantoms, I was conveyed from Jefferson's by Ned, a powerful bay horse, which dragged a buggy at his heels as it had been a straw. Sam, the gentleman who drove, is the useful party that plays the Dwarf of the Catskill in Rip Van Winkle. He knows all the soundings and shallows of the prairie. The manner in which that man swung off of the causeway, skillfully navigated the devious channel of the China trees, brought the stern of the buggy to bear upon the residence of Jefferson, and pointed the bow to a distant cumulous cloud on the horizon, was proof that he deserved his title of the "raging pilot of the prairies."

After three hours of constant floundering. Minnie Avery again received me to her chaste embrace. That virgin slid down the waters of the Teche, and landed me at Brasher City, and in twenty-seven hours after leaving Orange Island I again found myself in New Orleans.

Civil Rights Incidents.

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Appeal.]

A FIRST-CLASS WIFE.

The mail train from Lynchburg yesterday afternoon brought down as passengers a colored man and his wife, who got aboard at Ford's depot. The husband felt more pride about his wife than he did about himself, so he purchased a first-class ticket for her, saying she should sit among the ladies, and he bought a second-class ticket for himself. And so they rode in different coaches—she among the *elite* and he among the common folks. They found themselves all right on reaching the depot here, and, striking hands, walked off rejoicing.

HIGH PRICED DRINKS.

[Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]

Last evening a party of ten negroes, headed by Richmond Hale, called at the saloon Lexius of Henson, colored, on Ellis street and asked for drinks. Lexius at once told them that that was a white man's bar, and that they ought not to try and injure his business in that way. His scale of prices, he said, was as follows: Beer, $1 per glass; whisky, $2 50 per drink; brandy, $5. The darkies after some little chin music retired to the street, where they engaged in earnest conversation. Finally two of the party returned to the saloon, put down $2 on the counter, and called for two glasses of beer. Lexius peremptorily refused to let them have it. They then left, muttering something about "$500," and a "new suit of clothes."

A PECULIAR INTERPRETATION.

[Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.]

A conductor coming south on the Utica and Chenango Valley railroad one evening this week was much amused by encountering a new interpretation of the civil rights bill. A colored man got aboard at one of the way stations, and in due time was approached by the ticket-puncher with

"Your fare, sir."

"I don't pay no fah, sah," was the prompt reply.

"Why not?" sharply inquired the conductor.

"Kase, sah, don't the civil rights bill give culled pussons de right to ride on all de cars, sah? I don't pay no fah, sah!" responded the gentleman of color.

The conductor labored like a constitutional lawyer to explain the provision of the bill, and collect fare, but the passenger had fully made up his mind not to pay, and his faith in his own interpretation of his right could not be shaken a particle. It was only when a movement to put him off was begun that he paid under protest. He evidently intends to make a test of his grievance.

TRADED LIKE A WHITE MAN.

[Memphis Appeal.]

Scene in a Broad street clothing store, time 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Enter colored troop from the rural regions. Storekeeper walks hurriedly up to troop and says:

"Well, my colored friend, the civil rights bill has passed, and I am compelled to sell you anything you want, just the same as to a white man."

Colored troop (pompously)—"I know dat."

"Well, now just say what you want. I will have to sell it to you, although I don't care to do so."

"I don't want nuffin."

"Now just look around the store, and if there is anything you want to buy, say so. I'll have to sell it to you, as I am not able to pay the $500 fine. If you haven't got money enough to pay for what you want I'll have to lend it to you, though I hope you don't want much, as I haven't got but little."

"What's de price o' dem pants?" pointing to a pair of corduroys.

"Seven dollars." (Worth about $3.)

"I ain't got but $5."

"Well, I'll have to lend you the other $2."

And so the trade was consummated. The darkey took the pants, paid the $5, borrowed $2, paid that, and went off, owing the storekeeper $2 borrowed money, with the firm conviction that he had made "dat white man" sell him a pair of pants and lend him $2 to boot.

Spain.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

MADRID, March 17.—It is rumored that Gen. Elis has abandoned the Don Carlos cause. Advices from the north state that nine battalions of Carlists made a night attack upon the town of Zubaraguey, but were repulsed with great loss after two hard fights.

ATLANTA NURSERIES.

SOUTHERN FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

The Atlanta Nurseries,
ATLANTA GEORGIA,

Have for Spring trade 1875, an immense stock of well grown and correctly named Fruit and Nut Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Ornamental

EVERGREEN TREES & SHRUBBERY,
AND 5,000 ROSES,
GREENHOUSE AND BUDDING PLANTS, &c., &c.

Buy trees that are CORRECTLY NAMED and from responsible parties; there is no ECONOMY in saving 5 cents on a tree to cut it down in three or four years, because it proves worthless.

Catalogue No. 1 of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Catalogue No. 2 of Greenhouse and Budding Plants, } FREE. M. COLE & CO., [mar17-d6t] Proprietors.

TAILORING, &c.

SPECIAL.

ELLIOT & CO.,
TAILORS,
785 Broadway, Corner 10th Street, Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,

HAVE ON EXHIBITION AT THE KIMBALL HOUSE,

in this city, a very HANDSOME LINE OF SAMPLES, consisting of the LATEST NOVELTIES in

English & French Coatings,
Suitings, Cassimers and Plain Cloths,

In the various beautiful colors. MR. RALPH P. ELLIOT is taking orders for suits. Parties desiring to secure a nice-fitting suit of clothes, and one which will give entire satisfaction, will call and examine the samples.

Foreign Goods and Trimmings

Only used, combined with superior workmanship, at moderate prices.

N. B.—We have added to our Cutting Department, during the past year, the celebrated French Cutter, J. J. ROUWELL, acknowledged to be the best artist in this country. mar16—d4t

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Friday and Saturday,
MARCH 19TH AND 20TH.

Grand School Matinee
SATURDAY AT 2½ O'CLOCK.

Grand Consolidation of Bordwell's superb
MIRROR OF IRELAND
— AND —
'Fritz' German Bell Ringers
With the Mammoth Panorama of the
FRANCO-GERMAN WAR,
AND EMERALD COMEDY TROUPE.

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved seats 75 cents. MATINEE PRICES: Adults, 50 cents; Children, 15 cents.

☞ Every child receives a present.

Up to 12 o'clock Friday, reserved seat tickets will be sold at Phillips & Crew's for 50 cents, after that hour 75 cents. mar17—d3t

TEN CENT COLUMN.

Advertisements of "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Rent," "Lost and Found," &c., will be inserted in this column at Ten Cents line, each insertion.

☞ All advertisements in this column must be paid for in advance; and none will be taken for less than thirty cents.

WANTED A SPECIAL PARTNER IN a well established (CASH) business, who is expected to take charge of the financial department and inter st of the house. Goods in the main are staple. This applicant supposes himself to be well posted in the business and is ready TO DO THE WORK. Address, care Constitution, mar18—d1w "ACTIVITY."

VEGETABLES.—JOSEPH ARBOLA, Agent, 109 Whitehall street, is daily receiving large and fresh lots of Vegetables from Mobile. Call and see them. They will do your eye good. mar10—d1w

MILLINERY ROOM FOR RENT, OVER J. A. Doane's Hat Store. Apply to J. M. HOLBROOK, 37 Whitehall street. mar7—d5t

FOR SALE.—WE ARE RECEIVING frequent orders for our illustrated serial, Minnie Moreland. We have also copies of "Annie Sinclair," by Kingshack, a well known sensation writer. Inclose 25 cents, and a copy of either will be sent post-paid. Address W. A. HEMPHILL & CO., Atlanta, Ga. The "Maniac Lover" will appear soon. mar2—dtf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

THIS is to give notice that on the 15th day of March, A. D., 1875, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Richard H. Barnes, of Newnan, county of Coweta and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his petition, and that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Virginia House (Hotel) at Newnan, Georgia, before Lemuel T. Downing, Esquire, Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D., 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. H. SMYTH,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

mar18—d1t

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me, on the 6th day of March, 1875, by A. D. Binion, of the 1045th District, G. M., of DeKalb county, Georgia, an estray HEIFER, red brindle color, white face, white feet and white on belly, no flesh marks, about two years old. Appraised by J. M. Hambrick and B. S. Spivy, freeholders of said county, to be worth $3 and fifty cents, and that it is worth twenty-five cents a day to keep said Heifer.

The owner is hereby notified to come before me, prove property, pay cost and expenses, and take said Heifer away, else she will be sold on the premises of A. D. Binion, the taker up of said Heifer, on Saturday, March the 27th, 1875. March 16, 1875.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
mar18—w1t Ordinary.

FROM $7,000 TO $10,000
WORTH OF
Crockery, China, Silver-Plated Goods, Cutlery, Lamps, etc.,
AT AUCTION.

T. R. RIPLEY, No. 9 MITCHELL ST., will commence, Tuesday, 23d of March, at 10 o'clock a. m., an auction sale of his goods. Having determined to wind up my business. As many citizens know I have removed my family to Upper Georgia, I intend making my home there. Hence, my determination to close out. To my fellow-citizens and friends who have patronized me so liberally for years, I return my sincere thanks. I extend you, one and all, a cordial invitation to come to my auction and help me out—I cannot have an auction without buyers. Merchants should not fail to come. Everybody come who want bargains. Ladies, I will have a day especially for you—will give notice. Will continue sale from day to day and at night.

Col. D. H. Johnson, renowned throughout the South, Auctioneer.

Atlanta, Ga., March 18, 1875—d1w&w1t

Notice in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia—In bankruptcy, in the matter of John T. Hewell, Bankrupt—No. 633.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register L. T. Downing, at the office of the Virginia House (hotel), in Newnan, Georgia, on the 3d day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., why said bankrupt should not be discharged from all his debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

mar18—1law3w A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, March 17, 1875.

MRS. EMMA G. ELYEA, wife of Theodore M. Elyea (her husband neglecting or refusing to apply) has applied for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 31st day of March, 1875, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary,
mar18—w2w Fulton county.

Shrubbery, Evergreens, &c.

REMEMBER, the largest sale of the season by Mayson & Norman, this morning at 10 o'clock. Fine Shrubbery, Evergreens, &c., all fresh plants and sold by an amateur who is obliged to sell. Be on hand if you want bargains.

mar18 1t T. C. MAYSON, Auc'r.

TO PRINTERS.

A NEWSPAPER FOR SALE

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO SELL the outfit and good will of an old and well established

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

published in the handsomest city in Middle Georgia, where there is excellent air, water, health, morals, educational advantages, &c. It is the county organ, and has a good subscription list and advertising patronage. For further particulars apply at this office. mar2—dtf

HOTEL FOR RENT.

The Bartow House, in Cartersville, Georgia, is offered for rent on reasonable terms. It is a three-story brick building, located in the right place to do business. For particulars apply to SAMUEL CLAYTON, mar14—dtf Cartersville, Ga.

GO TO TEXAS
VIA THE
Lone Star Route!
(INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.)

PASSENGERS going to Texas via Memphis and Little Rock, or via Shreveport, strike this line at Longview, the best route Palestine, Hearne, Waco, Austin, Huntsville, Houston, Galveston and all points in Western, Central, Eastern and Southern Texas. Passengers via New Orleans will find it the best route to Tyler, Mineola, Dallas, Overton, Crockett, Longview and all points in Eastern and Northeastern Texas. This line is well built, thoroughly equipped with every modern improvement, including new and elegant day coaches, Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, Westinghouse Air Brakes, Miller's Patent Safety Platforms and Couplers; and nowhere else can the passenger so completely depend on a speedy, safe and comfortable journey. The LONE STAR ROUTE has admirably answered the query: "How to go to Texas" by the publication of an interesting and truthful document, containing a valuable and correct map, which can be obtained free of charge, by addressing the General Ticket Agent, International and Great Northern Railroad, Houston, Texas.

District E.] feb6—w1y

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Linsey Jacks, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Linsey Jacks, in the county of Oglethorpe, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the United States District Court for said District.

W. B. BRIGHTWELL,
jan21—d1aw3w Assignee.

To the Heirs at Law of B. F. Wyman, deceased.

U. S. A.—GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

Court of Ordinary, March Term, 1875.

IT appearing to the Court that Noah R. Fowler, claiming to be the nominated executor, has filed in the Clerk's office of this Court a paper purporting to be the nuncupative will of Benjamin F. Wyman, late of said county, deceased, and it further appearing that there are no known heirs at law of said deceased.

It is ordered that all persons concerned show cause, if any exists, at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday in April next, why said nuncupative will should not be admitted to probate and established as the last will and testament of said deceased, and said N. R. Fowler allowed to qualify as executor.

It is further ordered that this rule be published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION once a week for four weeks.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary
Fulton county.

A true extract from the minutes of said Court, March 2, 1875.

JNO. T. COOPER,
mar3—w4w Clerk.

Notice in Bankruptcy.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of England & Orr, (J. S. England and W. C. Orr,) Bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Trustee of the estate of England & Orr, Bankrupts, of Athens, in the county of Clarke, who have been adjudged Bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the United States District Court for said District.

mar11—d1aw H. H. HARRIS, Trustee.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, &c.

CHEAP

Dry Goods, Etc.

SPRING 1875.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

A Call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,

A call will Amply Repay Purchasers.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.,
54 Whitehall Street.

Offer the Largest and Choicest Novelties in Seasonable and Desirable

DRY GOODS.

Having purchased a large quantity of Staple Goods before the advance in the market, they offer their Goods at

RETAIL

BELOW THE WHOLESALE MARKET RATES.

100 cases Best Standard Prints, Merimac, American, Dunnels, Hamilton and Allen's, all of the best quality, at 9cts per yard.

100 cases Longcloth at 10 and 12½cts per yard, worth 15 and 16c.

25 cases ¾ Longcloth at 6 and 8c per yard.

10 cases 4-4 Spring Percales at 12½c per yard, worth 20c per yard.

$10,000 worth of Silks and assorted Dress Goods at Great Bargains.

500 pieces Mohair Black Alpacas, from 30c per yard up. Our Brilliantine Alpacas at 50c per yard, one of the best in the Southern market.

Full lines of all kinds of Black Goods, very low.

100 dozen Towels, from $1 10 to $5. Our $3 per dozen Damask Towels are superior to any yet offered in this market.

50 pieces 8-4 White Table Damask, from 60c per yard up.

1 case 4-4 Turkey-red Damask at 85c per yard.

500 dozen Doylies from 60c up.

500 dozen Napkins at $1 up.

Full lines of Crashes, Diapers, Towelings, etc., very low.

25 cases 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 Sheeting, from 30c per yard up.

1,000 Worsted Table-Covers at $1, worth $1 50. Finer Goods in proportion.

20 bales Red and White Flannel at two-thirds of their value.

1,000 Honey-Comb Quilts at $1; 500 Marseilles Quilts at less than gold price.

1,000 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, etc., very cheap.

25 cases Jeans, from 12½c up.

A Liberal Discount Will be Made to Wholesale Dealers.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

500 CARTOONS RIBBONS.

Nos. 3 and 4 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 5c per yard.

No. 5 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 8c per yard.

No. 12 Boiled Silk Ribbons, all colors, at 12 1-2c per yard.

Nos. 9 and 12 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors, at 20c per yard.

No. 16 Gros Grain Ribbons, all colors at 25c per yard.

1,000 pieces Sash Ribbon from 50 per yard up.

1,000 dozen L. C. Handkerchiefs from 60c to $3 per dozen.

100 dozen New Styles Children Bordered Handkerchiefs at 80c to $1 per dozen.

500 dozen Hemstitched and Hemmed Handkerchiefs from $2 25 to $12 per dozen.

200 dozen fine Bone Corsets at 50c.

100 dozen Superior Quality Corsets at 65c, worth $1 25.

200 dozen Corsets from $1 to $5.

5,000 pieces Cambric Edging and Inserting at prices which have never before been equaled.

300 dozen Latest Styles Ladies' Scarfs from 25c up.

1,000 dozen Two and Three Buttoned Kid Gloves at $1 per pair, worth $2.

500 dozen Ladies' White Hose from $1 to $18 per dozen. Our $3 and $4 per dozen Hose are a very superior article.

1,000 dozen Children's White and Fancy Hose, also Gents' and Boys' Half Hose at great bargains.

Full Lines of all Kinds of Notions on Hand at Very Low Prices.

—FULL LINES OF

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Rugs,
Shades,
Upholstery Goods,
&c, &c.

Always on hand at the Lowest Prices.

An early call is respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect.

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO'S,
54 Whitehall Street.

☞ All orders above $50 sent free of charge to parts of the country. Send for price list.

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly Constitution for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

ATLANTA

Thursday Morning, March 18, 1875

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge	00	Macon	16
Western	00	Flint	22
Northern	00	Coweta	19
Atlanta	37	Rome	10
Southern	1	Cherokee	19
Oconee	0	Augusta	8
Albany	19	Middle	1
Southwestern	23	Ocmulgee	27
Pataula	9	Eastern	5
Chattahoochee	37	Brunswick	2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

GEORGIA REPORTS, volumes 46, 47, 48 and 49 can be had, new and elegantly bound, at a reasonable price, from W. A. Hemphill & Co.

New Advertisements.

Another reduction in coal.
Sale of evergreens to-day.
Five room house to rent.
Crockery, etc., at auction.
Bankrupt notice. S. T. Hewell.
Exemption of personalty.
Bankrupt notice. R H Barnes.
Estray notice.
Special partner wanted.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &C.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

NEW and beautiful carpets at 21 Marietta street. mar16-d3t

C. E. BOYNTON has a five room house on Formwalt street for rent.

MAYSON & NORMAN will sell evergreens, shrubbery to-day. Don't fail to be on hand.

IT was not generally known until yesterday that "Dutch Pete" is an Irishman.

A SPECIAL partner is wanted in a well established cash business. See card of "activity."

CALL and see my new goods.
WM. A. HAYGOOD.
mar 6—d3t 21 Maretta street,

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon and passed upon the pay role and several other bills.

MAJOR J. F. EDWARDS has reduced the price of Coal creek coal to 28 cents per bushel and of Sewanee coal to 26 cents per bushel.

Among the novel features of the trade of Atlanta is the fact that W. F. Stokes is selling North Carolina small white pea-nuts for planting at 9 1-2 to 10 cents per pound.

FIVE ROOM HOUSE to rent. 75 Formwalt street. Garden spot. Splendid water.
CHAS. E. BOYNTON,
mar18—d3t 68 Whitehall St.

BUILDING INSPECTORS.—At a called meeting of the Mayor and General Council yesterday afternoon, Messrs. M. T. Castleberry, Calvin Fay and C. W. Hunnicutt were elected Building Inspectors. Capital election.

The Stone Mountain Brass Band was the cynosure of all eyes yesterday; especially the young gentleman in the plug hat who blew the kettle drum, and the young gentleman in the doctor's beaver who beat the horn.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & Co., have in store an elegant line of new spring dress goods, novelties in neck ties and trimmings of every new design, and many other new kinds of goods at low prices.
mar11—d3t

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN COAL.—In order to reduce my stock of Coal, I have reduced the price of Coal Creek Coal to 28 cents per bushel; Sewanee Coal to 26 cents per bushel.
JOHN F EDWARDS,
mar18—d1w Marietta street.

T. R. RIPLEY will commence selling off his stock of crockery, china, glassware, silver-plated goods, cutlery, &c., at auction on Tuesday next. Col. Dave H. Johnson will be the auctioneer. Look out for bargains.

COMMODORE DEXTER.—We had a pleasant call last night from Commodore G. N. Dexter, of Madison. He left last night for Macon, to attend a meeting of the Third Georgia regiment, which convenes at the Brown House to-morrow, to consider the subject of the next re-union. Commodore Dexter attends as a delegate from company B, of the 3d Georgia. The Commodore is a gallant, whole souled gentleman.

THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE SERENADED.—Last night the CONSTITUTION office was serenaded by the Stone Mountain Brass Band. The music was most excellent, and their effort yesterday was highly complimented. The Band is composed of eighteen young gentlemen, amateurs, who have been practising only a few months. Their proficiency and skill is without parallel. Their leader, Prof. Gibson, is certainly master of his profession. The Band deserves great praise, and is an honor to Stone Mountain, and will do credit to the state.

NEW SPRING GOODS.—CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTING, &C., CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE.—Farchgott, Benedict & Co, offer 4-4 fancy percals at 12½ per yard, worth 20; 4-4 long cloth (soft finish) at 10 and 12½c per yard. 7-8 long cl th at 6 and 8c per yard. Best cambric finish prints only 9c per yard.

Silks, dress goods, white goods, linens, cassimeres, broad cloth, Towels, Napkins, table damask, hosiery, notions, ribbons, flowers, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

☞ For other prices read the large advertisement and before purchasing please examine our stock. mar12—dtf

Meeting of the Board of Trade.

There was quite a full attendance of the members of the board on yesterday. By invitation, Messrs. Jones, Grogan and Gardner, two directors and the chief engineer of the Elberton and Tocoa City Air-Line railroad, were present.

After the transaction of the business of the morning, at the solicitation of President Crane, Dr. Mathews, president of the company addressed the chamber. The object of their visit was to solicit subscriptions from the citizens of Atlanta for his road. He stated that about thirty-six miles of the road was graded and paid for. That now they wished to make arrangements to procure iron. Several propositions had been made them. They desired to entertain one of them, which was that if the road was graded, depots provided, and some other work done, their bonds payable in 20 years would be taken. Arrangements had been made to pay for the grading. They only wanted assistance to help lay down the iron. So far everything was paid for. They could get the iron and rolling stock, and only need $15,000 to pay for putting down the track. He said the people of Atlanta were business people and could appreciate the state of things. The doctor stated that 8,000 acres of land lay within the scope of the road; and that 160,000 of that land was in cultivation. All that this section was an outlet. He could not believe that the people of Atlanta would decline taking an interest where both would be mutually benefitted.

Mr. Jones said that he was gratified to see the commercial men of Atlanta take an interest in the road. If it was to their interest to engage in the work it was proper that they should take stock. He stated that the road ran through a country comparatively out of debt. One that raised pretty much all its provisions. He stated that the road was not in debt. He asked the people of Atlanta to aid the completion of the road to lay their produce at the doors of the people of this city. He knew that by the charter of this city, its mayor and council could not subscribe, but that the people could. His people had traded with Augusta, Savannah and Charleston. Atlanta merchants had offered his people advantages. They got as good bargains here as anywhere else. His people preferred trading here. He would almost guaranteed that by the completion of the road, they would get their stock back in less than two years, by sale of goods, perhaps more than realize their subscription. He said that our people were enterprising, and that by aiding enterprises they had lost nothing. That by the increased sale of goods they would realize handsome profits.

Colonel J. T. Grant addressed the board. He thought that it was very important that the road should be built. That the citizens of Atlanta could afford to pay ten times the amount asked. He had subscribed and was willing to increase the amount of his stock. Mr. John H. James, thought that the Atlanta people could well take stock. He thought that when completed the road would soon pay a stock dividend. Atlanta people were noted for their energy and enterprise, they had these qualifications, and were not selfish. They had no jealous feeling toward other cities, they were willing to assist and help build up any town or section of the State. The merchants of Atlanta were liberal and fair dealing. This had given prosperity to the city. He urged business men to take stock, for it would repay them.

After some remarks by other gentlemen, Mr. John H. James moved that a committee of three gentlemen be appointed by the President to canvass the city, with the officers of the road, for subscription. Motion prevailed and Messrs. W. D. Grant, Jno. Stephens and J. W. Fears, were appointed. Meeting then adjourned.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The Celebration Yesterday—Imposing Procession—Eloquent Address of Judge Lochrane—The Hibernians.

Yesterday was bright and beautiful. The wind came whistling through the streets with chilling effect, but the bright sunshine fully repaid for the biting blast.

At the appointed hour the Hibernian Benevolent Association met at their hall and marched to the Catholic Church, where mass was celebrated, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion delivered. After this the procession re-organised, and after marching according to the line of march announced, proceeded to DeGive's Opera House.

The procession, an imposing one, was headed by the

STONE MOUNTAIN BRASS BAND,

which discoursed most excellent music. They played "Wearing of the green." "The Campbell's are coming," and other national airs in fine style.

Assembled at DeGive's was a

LARGE AND INTELLIGENT AUDIENCE,

the predominating element being the fair sex.

President Flynn introduced the Orator in a few chaste remarks.

JUDGE LOCHRANE

showed signs of physical weakness at the commencement of his ornate address, as he was laboring under a severe cold and its weakening influence. But he soon warmed up with the enthusiasm natural to his theme, and forgot weakness in the effort. His address was frequently interrupted by continuous applause, and swayed the audience with sympathetic power. It abounded in telling points and rich imagery.

THE ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—When we stand before an audience to speak of Ireland, the inspiration of the theme moves with historic glory, and we draw from the great sources of the past an opulence of incidents which embarrasses us in the selection, by their very richness and variety. Every branch of thought we turn to is laden with buds and perfume, and every step we take is over fields that sparkle with the memories of poetry and song. There is something in the national standard illustrative of the genius and character of our people, for while other nations are emblematized by ensigns of strength, or pride, or power, Ireland floats to the breeze on her sea of green, the harp, fit emblem of the music which fills the national heart and overflows the land in a

RAIN OF MELODY.

We do not envy England her lions and unicorns. Let them roar with the echoes of her morning drums as they beat around the world. We prefer the "harp that once through Tara's hall its soul of music shed," as sweet as the strains of the harp of gold, with which David soothed, and rolled away the mighty sorrows of King Saul; and the sorrows of Ireland, for she is the

NIOBE OF NATIONS,

have often melted in the music of her people, and rolled away in the tide of song, in the ties of sympathy that unite the conquered of all countries. There is something peculiarly binding in the sentiment which links the south with Ireland, for in the storm which swept over us, and threw its shadows over the homes and hearthstones of our people, we can recall many a golden and glorious incident to awake your interest in the theme I shall presently discuss. Two of the little curly-headed blue-eyed boys who wept on John Mitchel's breast as he was torn from his dinner table to a jail on the 27th of May, 1848, in the city of Dublin, fell fighting under the conquered banner, the one at Charleston and the other at Sharpsburg and the last survivor stood with your own

GALLANT GORDON

on that tearful April day which witnessed the surrender of his sword at Appomattox. John Mitchel, thank God, still lives, and by the will of the people stands the proud representative, by over 2,000 majority, of the proudest county to-day under the sky of Ireland:

> "Let Britain boast her British hosts
> About them all right little care we;
> No British seas, nor British coasts,
> Can match the men of Tipperary.
>
> Lead him to fight for native land,
> His is no courage, cold and wary,
> The troops live not on earth, would stand
> The headlong charge of Tipperary."

The spirit which animated them to return John Mitchel to the house of commons show that

> "Strongbow's force and Henry's wile;
> Tudor's wrath and Stuart's guile,
> And iron Stafford's iron jaws,
> And brutal Brunswick's penal laws"

have not bent or broken a single hope of Irish faith in Irish nationality; nor rooted out a single sentiment of the love of Irish liberty, which shines through centuries of oppression, and asserts itself with a flash of patriotism to light up the land of the West. How deeply we have all felt the tidings of his illness, but we know although

> "He is pale, it is not fear that whitens
> His proud high brow,
> For the triumph of the martyr's glory brightens
> Around him even now."

Other names come rising before my mind, whose deeds of daring side by side with you on fields of fame, have made them links to chain your sympathy to the land that bore them.

From the breastworks at Franklin there rose one spirit through the cloud-draped arch to where angels met him with the palm, and circling him in the golden glitter of their wings,

WELCOMED PAT CLEBURNE

into the halls of immortality.

> "Pat Cleburne, Pat Cleburne! rain wears away the rock,
> And time will wear away the men who stood the shock;
> But even while one is left of all that honored race,
> In front of Irish chivalry will be Pat Cleburne's place."

These links of sympathy will not melt under the snows of time, but rather in the heat of the heart be welded into stronger and more enduring sentiments, which under all times and trials will stand as lasting as the immortal memories which cluster around the fields where they perished. I come here this Patrick's day to arouse in the hearts of Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen a fresher love, a purer flame of patriotism, a warmer, grander pride in the blood that animates you, and to stimulate a growth of Irish nationality.

What if Ireland has fallen; what if the mistress of the navy has not a sail upon the sea, and the commander of armies cannot muster a gun from Carnsore point to the Galtees, or from Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear? She is just as true and as proud as when the balconies of Dame street looked down on the battalions of Charlemont and the artillery of Napper Tandy marching through the streets of Dublin. What if the victor of the Nile and the prince of Orange stand in sculptured armament in her national capital, and the

HEROES OF AUGHRIM AND CLONTARF

are unsung and unhonored. What if Bodenstown and Glasnevin have epitaphs unwritten? Is Ireland the less entitled to the respect and reward of a world's homage for the magnificence of her struggles and for the spirit, though broken, "that never would bend," that from the eighth century to the nineteenth has fought both Danes and Saxons, and still stands as ready to do or die as when following O'Neill at the Yellow Ford, or at Athlone or Aughrim or the Boyne water.

What if Ireland has fallen? She has kept the

GLORY OF THE NATIONAL HONOR,

that never yet in front of war, dungeons, scaffolds or exile bowed down to acknowledge itself a slave.

Success is not the only thing that demands respect. Nations may lose what their valor achieved, but the glory of the achievment remains imperishable. Power may command the falsehood of history to adorn its acts, and senate-houses may echo to the tramp of battalioned despotism. The bravest may stagger under the blows of superior numbers, and may fall under the weight of brute force. But the writhings of agony may, too, assume the attitude of vengeance, and the hand that wipes away tears may be clenched, and in the destiny of nations, the stone the builders rejected may become the chief corner-stone. The sword of O'Neil may be broken, and Tyrconnell's battle axe eaten with rust, and yet—and yet

"THERE'S LIFE IN THE OLD LAND YET."

I come now to lift the curtain and ask your attention to what she can point to as monuments of her ancient glory—the imperishable achievements which have crowned her—and the memories that waken in every Irishman's heart a glow of pride which he would not surrender although he had to walk through a lane fenced with scaffolds on one side and hedged with bayonets on the other.

Though our old nobility has been scattered to the waves and the winds, until as Swift said, "If you would find the ancient gentry of Ireland you must seek them on the coal quay or the Liberties." Their lands were confiscated and given to "one of the bloods." For Henry II granted to only five Irish families the rights of property and the right to live in the country, and yet this did not break or bend a single thought of Irish nationality. In the 28th year of Henry VIII, it was enacted that the English should not marry with any one of Irish blood without first doing treaty with the king in chancery, and giving bond with sureties that he would remain a loyal subject. What a compliment this was to the Irish women. Eulogy may exhaust itself upon their beauty and purity may exult in the fair fame which encircles them.

FOR THE ROBE OF SNOW

which angels hung upon their cradles, they have worn unstained through life, and bore as ascension robes to immortality, but not all that eulogy may utter can pay them a higher compliment. I thank you, my countrywomen, that your loyalty to the old land was so marked by love that laws were enacted against its influence. The earl of Desmond was the first to break this law and Desmond to Ireland is always honored. But how utterly stupid and foolish it was, and how ridiculous the result for when the king fell asleep at Westminister, the Irish were just as strong in their faith and hope, and neither confiscation nor penal laws nor tyrant power subdued the Irish love for Irish kith and kin.

395,000 acres of land alone in Ulster was divided out among English and Scotch settles, carpet-baggers from the army and 14 peers were created to represent the dignities and 40 close boroughs to vote as required. Now can my friends blame the Irish for not reading Burke's Irish Peerage with the veneration to titles which ordinarily is felt for that graceful and pillared architrave of the Brittish constitution, the Peerage. We have nothing to say against the hereditary rights of those who on flood and field have won the titles which adorn the grandest names that have rolled in fame over the hearts of continents. The thought I present is on the theory of ennobling a set of

SCENTED, TITLED THUNDERERS

whose only merit consisted in enacting scenes of cruelty against those who were fighting for their own, and whose lordships have never to this hour obtained the popular recognition that they were lords at all.

They may drive in crimson-cushioned chariots with the livery of lordlings, but the common people who were swept—from Monaghan to Drogheda—feel none of that homage which rises from the heart at the sight of one of the native, natural and national nobility of the country. In this sentiment the world participates. We feel assured that among this audience not one recognizes the right of war to plunder private property, and not one assents to the clothing in purple and fine linen the adventurers who followed William or Cromwell in their track of blood over the fairest portions of Ireland.

The descendants of the Irish race may feel a glow of pride in the spirit that has lit up the patriotism of a people poor in everything but their honor, and who, under all the trampling of hordes and hosts, have felt what Bishop Higgins so proudly uttered at Mullengar, in response to the threats of bayonets and co-ercion acts,—"We will," said he,

"PREPARE OUR PEOPLE FOR THE SCAFFOLD,

and bequeath our wrongs to posterity." This is the spirit nursed in an atmosphere of memories which has made the Irish strong, and found its utterance from the mother of the Spears, when bidding goodbye to her sons under the shadows of the scaffold,—"It was for this," said she, "I bore you that you might die like men, this was the thought that inspired the great O'Brien when under sentence of death he wrote

> "Whether on the scaffold high,
> Or on the battle's van,
> The fittest place for man to die
> Is where he dies for man."

It was the same spirit

WHICH ANIMATED MITCHEL

when from proudly the dock he said—"I do not regret anything I have done;" that made John Martin in front of transportation exclaim, "I cannot condescend to accept mercy;" that made O'Brien say "I am prepared to abide the consequences of having

PERFORMED MY DUTY

to my native land—proceed with your sentence"—that made Meagher in a burst of sympathetic eloquence say; "I am here to regret nothing I have ever done, to retract nothing I have ever said. I am here to crave with no lying lip the life I consecrate to the liberty of my country. Far from it. Even here—here, where the thief, the libertine, the murderer, have left their foot-prints in the dust—here on this spot, when the shadows of death surround me, and from which I see my early grave in an unanointed soil open to receive me, even here encircled by these terrors, the hope which has beckoned me to the perilous sea upon which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates, enraptures me. To lift this island up, to make her a benefactor to humanity, to restore to her her native powers and her ancient constitution—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime."

These are the sentiments you will find sprinkled through the darkest pages of Irish history, and these are

THE MEN OF MEN

whose names we cherish, whose heroism we laud, whose glory we loudly and triumphantly proclaim. Irishmen and sons of Irishmen, have we not, in the past, a great cloud of witnesses to the spirit of that little island, which speaks to us this day, and whose glory still lights us to resistance, if not to victory. The Irish in their struggles for liberty and local government have wrestled with power down the highway of history, and though her liberties have been cloven down and her crown lies under the surges of the Boyne water, yet, thank God, the spirit of her people remains unbroken, and

THE PRINCIPAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT

remains unaltered; and we may justly challenge history,

> And let it place beside our own the world's vast page, to tell
> That never lived the nation yet could rule another well.

This at least has been the great fight of Ireland, for the nation has rallied her clans and swept across the powers and principalities that have from age to age resisted her. The present is but the silence of preparation for another effort. Hopeless it may be, but no less the exhibition of Ireland that her lost cause still commands an advocate whose patriotism shines the more resplendent from the very rock it lifts its impassioned hand to strike.

The politic and worldly wise may denounce its folly statesmanship, may deplore its impotence and assault, but it at least shows the

MANHOOD OF THE PEOPLE.

No nation appreciates it more fully than that under whose skies we stand as adopted citizens, and when the passions and prejudices of the hour have been forgotten, and the great heart beats of the people pulsate from shore to shore with the life blood of American nationality, then the spirit of revolutionary memories will be remembered with pride, and the glow and glory of American fame, the

NAMES OF LEE, AND JOHNSON, AND STONEWALL JACKSON

will be recorded in the sounds of kindred spirits, and go surging down the highways of American nationality forever. Oh, America, away off in the dim and distant future I can see the spirit of liberty return to the constitution, like a dove over the waste of waters again to shelter within the ark. I can see peace once more smiling on the field and by the firesides of our people. I can see the quiet of senates no longer echoing to the sabres of cavalry or the tramp of armed men. I can see your cluster of states free, great and independent, and owning a civilization whose light will

OVERFLOW HISTORY WITH GLORY.

I can see the sweep of commerce around your coasts, and the smoke of homes curling to the sky from the farthest shadows of western empires. I can see churches lifting their spires to heaven, and the whole land bathed in a glory of hope and happiness that will render you the pride and the example of the world, and when that day reddens in the east, none will hail it with higher or holier aspirations than those who gaze upon it from the gem of the western world. Though Ireland may still languish on her bed of sickness, and may have only ruins and her memories, she will cheer from her mountain heights and rejoicing will go through her valleys like a song. But the day we celebrate reminds me all have come to talk of Ireland, and the banner you bear reminds me that the memories of Ireland are not only heroic but the whole land is covered with ruins that may may be read

EPITAPHS OF GLORY—

that speak of Meillifont and Holy Cross, Cashel and Athenry, Kilconnell, Lismore, Glendalough and Armagh. They speak of the banquet hall of Tara, whose lords and ladies bright in the flowering of the nation's pride listened to the flood of song which melted in a stream of poetry the patriotism and power which made the harp of Tara immortal. But, alas for our country, even her ruins have been desecrated by the touch of the spoiler. At Mellifont a modern corn mill has been built out of the stones of that beautiful edifice. At Clonmacnoise, its sacred slabs, covered with inscriptions in the ancient Irish, have been torn away to adorn some modern improvement: two or three of the seven churches with their beautiful carvings, have been leveled to the ground, and some of them may be found in the arches of Derrybawn bridge, while villagers play ball against the walls of the church. St Kevin's kitchen is almost forgotten, while the ruins of Glendalough have been carried away in wholesale by the visitors from Dublin. But they still speak, in their very silence, of centuries. They excite the noblest passions, and fill the mind with

PICTURES OF GLORY,

telling us that "this country of ours is no sand bank," but is an ancient land, with a history running back to the very edges of civilization, and spreading out into the circles of the earliest times.

Every heart here recalls some spot sainted by memory, some venerable walls overhanging with ivy, where he has sat down in the shadows and named over the scenes of the past. How many of us to day have crossed the Atlantic, in thought, and visited place which will know us no more forever. Even when speaking to you my own has traveled to the Black water, and I have been roaming through Crief Keeran castle and the green hills of Kough, and in the spirit of boyish pride again drowning my shamrock at my father's fireside in Middletown. Not a spot of the twelve million acres of Irish earth but has to-day been visited from some quarter of the globe, and what a land of loveliness rises before our memory. The green hills and sparkling wells, the deep foliaged trees, and waving flowers of flax fields and golden toss of wheat and oat fields, to the playing winds. How many recall the hedges where they looked for birds' nests and the fields where they used to play; the cottage door fast by the wildwood; the song that rose at night around the turf-fire under the Irish shelling; the fiddle and the bag-pipes, and the dance and the courtship, and the eyes that sparkled, and the mouth with its string of pearlets, and the voice [illegible]

SWEET WORDS AND SWEETER SMILES,

and blood with a[illegible] speech upon the cheek, that told of love. All these crowd around us and melt us back into childhood, and bring up a great gush of feeling to beat against our hearts at the touch of memory. Mysterious memory, by what silver key do you unlock the chambers of the heart, and let out thoughts which have been slumbering, and bring back to life the dim and shadowy forms the mists of time had obscured. In thy mystic magic we walk through the years that have flown, and feel the clasp of hands and the press of lips, and hear the whisper of voices, and over us spreads the white moonlight that glittered from Irish skies, and the lanes of white thorn become peopled, and little footfalls as soft as snow falling on snow, walk, beside us in companionship.

Mysterious memory, with what

POTENCY OF FEELING

you bring back from the white depths of the soul, its earliest thoughts, and purest, tenderest emotions—with what magic touch you left the veil that curtains the legendary love and lyrical romances of our country, and in the dreary light trickling from the stars, we look for the red cap of the Leprachoun or listen for the wail of the Banshee.

But leaving these memories and return to glance at a few pages of history, presenting the evidence upon which the Irish heart feels the saddest sentiment. That I may not be charged with exaggeration, and that I may not weary you, I present a copy of the

ORIGINAL DISPATCH SENT BY CROMWELL

to the speaker of the House at Commons on the 16th of September, 1649: "It has pleased God to bless our endeavors at Drogheda. After battering we stormed it—the enemy were about three thousand strong in the town. I believe we put to the sword the whole number of the dependants. I do not think thirty of the whole number escaped with their lives, and those that did are in safe custody for the Barbadoes. This hath been a marvellously great mercy. I do not believe, neither do I hear that any officer escaped with his life save one lieutenant. I wish that all honest hearts may give the glory of this to God alone, to whom indeed the praise of the mercy belongs—for instruments they were very inconsiderable to the work throughout.

O. CROMWELL.

On the 2d of October following this was laid before parliament, a day of thanksgiving was ordered, a letter of thanks voted and the execution approved. This is the record, and we need not quote Lord Clarendon in which he states, "the garrison threw down their arms, that Cromwell entered without resistance and that all the citizens who were Irish, men, women and children, were slaughtered." Leland corroborates the statement, and the Marquis of Ormond in his letter to the king says that "on this occasion Cromwell excelled himself and anything he ever heard of in breach of faith and bloody inhumanity, and that the cruelties for five days after the town was taken would make as many several pictures of inhumanity as the book of Martyn or the relation of Amboyna."

I am not unaware that this scene does not stand without its precedent or parallel in Irish history, and that fiendish cruelty, treachery, rapacity and terrorism might be brought to our assistance to establish the fact. But my purpose is not to dwell among devastation, but to exhibit the spirit of a people who

MET WITH UNFALTERING PATRIOTISM,

even wholesale butchery, and yet never surrendered an iota of their faith or their nationality. There is something mystical and majestical in this quenchless love which has no exhaustion in the tears or troubles in which it is tested. The exiles that Cromwell transported to the Barbadoes, even under the fervency of its blazing suns, poured forth in the words of Campbell their love for Ireland—

> Oh! Erin, my country, though sad and forsaken,
> In dreams I revisit thy sea-beaten shore,
> But, alas! in a far, foreign land I awaken,
> And think of the friends who will see me no more.

The emigrants who left Limerick were warriors whose battle blades flashed in the face of foes, and lifted to laurelled fame many an ancient Celtic name. The brigade who met their foe at Fontenoy has been immortalized by the verses of Thomas Davis, one of the brightest intellects that was tempered in the heat of agitation which shook Ireland under the struggle for repeal, and whose songs, written to inspire military ardor, remain among the sweetest reminiscences of that great event. Down the columns of the Nation newspaper, flashed the pens of Mitchel, Meagher, Davis, Reilly and a host of others; but no pen was dipped more deeply into the

PASSION AND POETRY

of the people than his, and none more gracefully twined the arms of song around the sainted spots of Irish history.

There is a blending of faith with feeling; of piety and poetry in the Irish heart, which has made her sons strong in the atmosphere of memories, which act like an inspiration upon their lives. When Sarsfield lay under a July sun on the field of his fame at Landen, as he watched with dying gaze the blood oozing through his fingers, "Oh! would," said he, "this were for Ireland." And when I wrote a letter of compliment to General Cleburne for his vindication of the Irish name, his reply from Jonesboro was inspired by the same sentiment, for said he, "I am more sensible of the good opinion of my countrymen than that of all the world beside." And this is the inspiration that breathes itself into the Irish character under every vicissitude of fortune. The spots in history where Irishmen have disregarded the influence of patriotism have been marked with extraordinary bitterness. Even when the great Caulfield faltered with the Irish volunteers of 1782 at his back to carry out the creed preached at the altar of Dungannon church, although his fidelity was not doubted, the name of Charlemont lost its magic power, for in his anxiety to conciliate he dissolved the volunteers and then put out the light of Ireland.

The rally of 1798 found its extinction on the slopes of Tara, and Ireland's nationality, secured by the pledge at the Treaty Stone of Limerick, was broken. Peerages and place, money and patronage consummated what war waging for centuries had failed to accomplish. One hundred and thirty-nine of the two hundred and fifty-four members voted for the union of 1800, and their names have been stamped with unutterable execration. To repeal this act has been the struggle of Ireland, and in this struggle her greatest men have been born and baptized to fame.

Sheridan in his great speech of the 7th of February, 1787, in vindicating the princes of Oude, may have excelled; Curran, in his great efforts from his first speech in prosecuting Lord Doneraile for beating Father Neale, down to his last greatest effort against the marquis of Headfort, may have been greater, than Daniel O'Connell, but from his first debate in February, 1843, in the Dublin corporation, and from the hill side at Dundalk, or the monster meeting at Athlone,

O'CONNELL STOOD IN THE POPULAR ESTEEM

above them all. How the duke of Rovega writhed under his lash when he opposed repeal as a landed proprietor, when O'Connell retorted on him that he reminded him of the poor glazier, who married one of the Macarthy Mores, and was in the habit of boasting he was a born gentleman on his wife's side; and so it is; said O'Connell with the poor duke. He is a rich landed proprietor on his wife's side. Disraeli would give half his salary, £25,000 a year, to forget the sting O'Connell flung at him, that he was a lineal descendant of the impenitant thief that died on the cross. To the cause of repeal, W. O'Conell brought an unbounded popularity. He was the idol of the people, the representative of its history, its religion, its traditions, and under his influence thousands marched to monster meetings, where he hurled his thunder bolts against the government, and until the echoes rolled over every hamlet and hill in the south, and west, and swept across the north to the city of Belfast, where from Kearn's hotel O'Connell thundered unto ulster the inspiration which had aroused up Leinster and Connaught. A crown prosecution at last shadowed his mighty efforts, and discord in conciliation. Hall divided the leaders. The spirit, however, did not die, but uttered its defiance in the four courts and from the convict dock at Clonmel, and under the shadows of scaffolds and in the presence of packed juries. The vessels that carried away the men of 1848, did not carry to Tasmanian forests the spirit of the people, but again

O'DONOVAN ROSSA WAS DUNGEONED

only to be returned to parliament, and again John Martin comes in with the popular tide of home rulers as one of the 103 of the 652 members of the British parliament. In Meath and the pledge made in September, 1844 in the round room of the Dublin rotunda "never to abandon the struggle for nationality," has been faithfully and loyally kept, and though the hand that traced the first signature is cold and the great spirit which swelled the tide of Irish glory has passed through the bannered arch to the cloudless heavens, yet the fire did not die out. To-day shoots forth between the upper and lower Ormonds, and flashes across the Atlantic, that the man who was taken from Newgate prison in 1848, to the north wall to set out on a 14 years sentence as a convicted felon, is the fittest man to represent as proud a constituency as ever honored a man with sufferage. When I recall the scene of poor Mitchel after a tearful good-bye to his wife and children, with a chain around one ankle and holding up the other end in his hand as he took one view at the masses of men who witnessed his departure before stepping into the police omnibus that carried him to the Therwater, and then think of his reception the other day by the men of Tipperary, the scene fires me, and I hope the resolution of Mr. Disraeli may fail. O'Connell was rejected in 1829, and again elected and took his seat, and when we take even the comments of the English press at the time of Mitchell's conviction, there may be some hope. The Manchester Examiner said it was degrading to law and offensive to justice." The London Daily News said of the selection of the jury, that they recorded the revolting process with pain. The London Examiner regarded the mode of empanelling the jury as "jugglery"—the Bath Journal said "it was not trial by jury," and as to the Irish press, those that dare speak, uttered no feeble notes. But I have only touched upon this subject to give you an outline of the question. My own heart runs out so warmly to John Mitchel that I would inspire others with the color of my own feelings.

But his election proves what I desired to present, that the Irish love of liberty and

FAITH IN IRELANDS FUTURE,

will not die, it has its source in the very heart of the people it comes out of the souls earnestness, and cannot die, for like the march of the winds, it is resistless, and can be controlled by no power less than the immortal hands that put it in motion.

Gentlemen of the Hibernian Society, I congratulate you on the recurrences of this day, for it is proud to feel that the day we celebrate marks a grand and glorious page in the history of the world. The man who poured out prayers over our Ireland and

REDEEMED THE COUNTRY TO CHRISTIANITY

is higher than the warrior or the statesman. I congratulate you, too, on the organization you bring before me. These associations, benevolent and literary, are the nurseries where memories may be sown and successive crops of patriotism gathered. And I would like to see occasionally going down these streets in martial ranks some of the youth and strength of my country, just to remind me of what we might do in the land that bore us.

And, in conclusion, I need not invoke your remembrance:

> "For you cannot part
> His country from the exile's heart."
> "Dear harp of my country, farewell to thy numbers,
> This may be the last wreath of song we shall twine,
> Go sleep with the sunshine of fame on thy slumbers,
> Till waked by some hand less unworthy than mine.
> If the pulse of the patriot, soldier or lover,
> Now throbs at our lay, 'twas thy glory alone,
> 'Twas but as the wind passing heedlessly over,
> And all the wild sweetness we waked was their own."

At the conclusion of the address, the Hibernians reformed and after marching through several streets, returned to their hall. The annual election of offices resulted in the reelection of the old officers as follows: President—John H. Flynn; Vice President—T. Burke; Secretary—W. Dowling; Assistant Secretary—T. B. Nunan; Treasurer—A. Connolly.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, NOTIONS, &c.

BURKE, HANCOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO J. W. BURKE & CO.,

Books, Stationery, Notions & Fancy Goods.

A large stock of Blank Books and very low prices.
A beautiful assortment of Initial and Fine Writing Paper.
Call and see us.
BURKE, HANCOCK & CO.,
feb23—dtf Corner Alabama and Whitehall streets.

THE LATE FIRES.

The Sufferers and Their Insurance.

The investigation made yesterday by a representative of THE CONSTITUTION into the late fire, shows that it is even more disastrous than had been at first supposed. In the case of many of the sufferers, their insurance will not begin to cover their losses. With the usual pluck and energy of Atlanta citizens, all are going to resume their several businesses as soon as possible, and we hope will receive that warm support from our public which their efforts deserve. The amount of damage over and above the insurance will exceed $80,000.

Mr. G. W. Jack, in whose store the fire originated, is the heaviest loser. As to the origin of the fire, very little is known. Mr. Jack says that his cracker factory has not been in operation for over a week, and it could not have started there. His candy factory which was running, was upon the second floor, and fire may have been left in it that night when the hands quit work. Mr. Jack saved absolutely nothing except a few mutilated books and papers which he had in the safe. Stock, machinery, goods, and everything went. By the sickness yesterday of his mule he neglected to bring some 40 or 50 barrels of sugar from the depot to his store, and he has that much to start upon. Mr. Jack is full of pluck, and informs us that he intends to resume business as soon as he can find another room. The building he occupied was leased from Mrs. W. P. Chisolm for the term of ten years. A part of the contract was that it should be rebuilt in sixty days or as soon thereafter as possible in the event of fire, and Mr. Jack will move back at the earliest moment. One of the most painful features of this burning is that some fifty hands, who were employed by Mr Jack, and dependent upon their labor for a support, are thrown out of employment. Mr. Jack estimates his loss upon stock, machinery, etc., as fully $40,000 over and above his insurance. He had in the following companies: Underwriters' Agency of New York, $4,500; Niagara Fire Insurance company of New York, $5,000; Insurance company of North America, $3,500; Queen Insurance company of London, $5,000; Royal Canadian, $3,000; Springfield Fire Insurance Company, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500.

The building occupied by Jack, and owned by Mrs. W. P. Chisholm, was insured in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for $2,000; Equitable, of Nashville, $2,000; Westchester, of New York, $1,000.

Next door to Mr. Jack are Messrs. Paul Jones, sr. and jr., wholesale liquor merchants. Their loss is heavy. Their stock was worth from $26,000 to $27,000. Only about one-fifth was saved. They were insured for $2,000 in the Equitable, and $7,000 in the Virginia Home. This leaves them a net loss of over $16,000. They will resume business as soon as a proper store can be obtained.

Messrs. Blanchard & Haskell, insurance agents, overhead, lost all their office furniture and some papers. They were protected by insurance.

Mr. William Mackey, painter, on this floor, was also completely burned out. He had $1,000 of insurance with Mr. Blanchard, and $200 elsewhere. This will not cover his loss by several thousand dollars, as he looses books, models and pictures impossible to replace. The building is owned by Mr. Wade Hall and Mr. Blanchard. Upon it there was $6,000 of insurance in companies represented by Mr. Blanchard.

Mr. George Sharp, jeweler, suffered severely in removal of goods, destruction of his work shop, injury to store fixtures, and stealage. His stock was worth between $40,000 and $45,000. Several gold chains, ear-rings, watches, as well as a spledid music box are missing. He has temporarily removed to Force's shoe store, and will resume business as soon as possible. He had $16,000 insurance on fixtures and stock, $7,500 in the Royal of Liverpool; $2,500 in the Queen; $2,500 in the Hartford, and the balance in companies represented by Messrs. Low & Putnam.

Overhead were Dashiel's North Carolina Life insurance office and Mr. J. H. Van Stavorin, portrait painter. The latter is damaged between $6.0 and $800 in paints, apparatus and furniture. He is insured, and will resume business at an early day.

The O. K. clothing store, next door to Sharp, was damaged some by removal of goods. The loss is fully covered by insurance—$2,500 in the Queen and $2,500 in the Royal of Liverpool.

Messrs. Smith & Motes, photographers, overhead, were seriously injured in the loss of instruments, material and negatives. The latter is a loss that cannot well be estimated. They had $2,500 of insurance in The Fireman's Friend. They resume business as soon as their rooms can be repaired. The building in which Sharpe's and the clothing store are located is owned by Mr. W. A. Rawson. There is $6,000 insurance upon it, $3,000 in the Southern Mutual, and $3,000 in the Ætna. It is to be repaired at once. The insurance will very nearly if not fully cover damages.

Mrs. Knox, milliner, next door to the O. K. Store, is damaged about $400 by water. She is fully protected by insurance in the "underwriters agency," of New York.

O. L. Pease, restaurant, was damaged by removal of goods. A great deal of his silver is missing, and considerable crockery has been broken. It is impossible to ascertain the exact loss until an inventory is taken. He had $1,500 in the Royal of Liverpool, $500 in the Atlanta Fire insurance company. Pease opens on Friday. Mr. R. J. Kenney's bar in Pease's restaurant was damaged about $400 in removing goods. He had $1,000 insurance on bar, fixtures and stock.

This we believe is a very accurate list of the sufferers. Mrs. Cannon, the Atlanta national bank and others were slightly injured by moving some things out into the street in the panic. The losses are so slight as to amount virtually to nothing.

Cotton Factory.

Calling upon the president of the company yesterday, we found him hopeful and cheerful. He informed us that the first regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Atlanta Cotton factory company would be held at his office on Wednesday, April 7th, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time it is desirable that the location of the factory should be determined upon. He stated that it was desirable to have a good location, and that he desired all parties who had property which they considered suitable for the use of the company to make a plot of the same and to hand them into his office. He wished terms, &c., made known, the lots to be near one of the railroads entering the city, and not to be less than 150 by 400 feet.

This begins to look like business, and why not? Since the war perhaps there is a diminution of our wealth, and just now the support of our needy is precarious and difficult. And how much a factory would help. Nature has done her part in behalf of the people of Atlanta by giving her eminent advantages as to the raw material, soil, climate and situation. No people to which she has been bountiful should suffer, unless from neglect or abuse of her favors.

Industries in our city will build up our interests, increase our population, make us stronger and add to our prosperity.

☞ It is time that our people should banish indolence, explore the resources which nature has given us. Atlanta needs factories. They will diffuse nourishment through the whole system of the city, and from them a vivifying influence will be felt in its every pore.

Mirror of Ireland.

Boardwell's beautiful pictures of Erin's Green Isle, consolidated with the Franco-German War Panorama and Irish comedy and concert troupe, will commence a short season of two nights at DeGive's Opera House on Friday night. Do not fail to attend.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court—Another Distiller Sentenced by Judge Erskine—Verdict in the Sheek Case, &c., &c., &c.

The Supreme Court.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, }
ATLANTA, March 16, 1875. }

PATAULA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.

No. 2. Allen R. Day vs. Chloe Oglesby. Certiorari, from Randolph. James T. Flewellen, by John T. Clark for plaintiff in error. H. & I. L. Fielder contra.

Pending the argument of Herbert Fielder, Esq, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

THE CITY COURT.

Judge R. J. Cowart has adjourned the city court over to next Monday morning.

The prosecution which was brought against Mr. W. T. Sheek, by Dr. R. P. S. Kimbro, for obtaining goods under false pretences, has been terminated by a verdict of not guilty. This case has occupied the court for the past two days and has been previously alluded to in THE CONSTITUTION. Immediately after the verdict was received, the prisoner was re-arrested on a bench warrant from the superior court, charging him with the same offense. In this case we learn he has given a bond for his appearance in April.

The United States Courts.

HON. JOHN ERSKINE, JUDGE PRESIDING.

The district and circuit courts met at their usual hour and transacted the following business:

THE DISTRICT COURT.

The United States vs. Edward Dillashaw. Information, for illicit distilling. Plea, guilty. Sentence, six months imprisonment in the common jail of Fulton county and a fine of $100 and costs.

Same vs. Henry F. Morton. Information, for illicit distilling. Verdict, guilty. Boynton & Culberson for defense.

The Circuit Court.

The United States vs. Willis Champion Information for retailing unlawfully. Trial. Verdict not guilty. Boynton for the defence.

Same vs. Henry Booger and Ambrose Williams. Motion to discharge the defendants from custody and enter exhoneretur on bond. Granted after argument.

The courts were then adjourned until 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day.

POLICE NOTES.

Three One-Armed Frenchmen.

Three police captured three wild one-armed Frenchmen last night. They were truly rich birds. They were named, Anthony Chaudolet, P. L. Rochfort, and Leboya Leogias. They hail from "La Belle France," and claim to have lost their arms in the "Franco-Prussian war." These three soldiers of fortune earn a precarious living by singing upon the streets. They arrived here a few days ago from Macon. Last night they filled themselves full of mean whisky, and went round to Bender's saloon on Hunter street, where they inaugurated a second and small-sized edition of the Franco-Prussian war. They cleaned out the Bender family, male and female in a short time, but the police squelched them in the guard house. One of them mistook Bob Hutchin for a Prussian, and would have exterminated him had he got to him. Another wanted to borrow a pistol to kill himself with it. Sergeant Simpson conversed with them fluently in French, during the greater part of the night.

FIGHT IN PIG-TAIL ALLEY.

Lizzie Patterson, being inspired by a few drops of five cent whiskey, promenaded pig-tail alley last night, breathing defiance to all whom she met. Finally, she met one Malissa Green, and she lit on Malisa like a wagon load of bricks from a second story window. Wool, dust and bricks flew around permiscuously. A posse of police at last interfered, and Lizzie was quieted in the guard house. The other lady will need extensive patching.

There were nine city arrests for plain drunks.

AT COST! AT COST!

GREAT JEWELRY SALE—GREAT BARGAINS!

I am going to remove from Atlanta on the first of April, and will sell all my stock at private sale for the next two weeks less than cost. I have a large stock of watches, gold chains, solid silver-plated ware, spectacles and a general stock of elegant new goods; am compelled to sell them. Come one and all, as I will offer the greatest bargains ever seen in this city, in my store. ROBT. DOHME,
mar14—d1w Agent.

Notice—Estey Organs.

G. P. Guilford has this day been appointed sole agent for the States of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Florida and East Tennessee.
Feb. 1st, 1875. J. ESTEY & Co.
feb28—sun-tues&fr12w

THE SUNNY SOUTH.—The Sunny South for this week contains a perfect likeness of Gen. John B. Gordon, with a sketch of his life. The next number will contain a likeness of Hon. B. H. Hill. The present number contains a brilliant sketch, "Little Master Frank," from the pen of L. L. Veazey; the influence of abstract beliefs, by Jonathan Norcross; Robert Burns, by Picciola; a spring carol, by Annie Blount Pardue; and the Southron's dream, by that brilliant poet "Coriola." The South is brim full of good things, and is the handsomest and best conducted literary journal of the land. It should be in every household.

C. H. FILLEY, President. J. W. BUTCHER, Vice President.
D. L. SKIDMORE, Sec'y and Tress.
"Western Oil Company,"
St. Louis, Missouri.
STEAM OIL REFINERS, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY AND MACHINE OILS, CAR AND AXLE GREASE AND REFINED TALLOW.
All Southern orders must be sent to
JAS. E. TATE,
P. O. Box 226,
mar14—d1m&w2t Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$8. SETS OF TEETH. $8.

SIX REASONS WHY you should consult Dr. J. W. Gurley, (33½ Whitehall street) before going elsewhere:

1st. He is a graduate of a first-class Medical College.

2d. He is a graduate of a first-class Dental College.

3d. He has been in practice for the last fourteen years.

4th. He is better prepared to treat scientifically all diseases of the teeth, mouth and associate parts than any other Dentist in the State.

5th, He has never failed to give entire satisfaction.

6th. His prices are more in conformity with the times. [mar9—d1m-ins-b-c

Change of Newnan Road, near East Point.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

Court of Ordinary, March Term, 1875.

WHEREAS divers persons have petitioned this Court for an order changing the Newnan road in said county, so as to run from the junction of the Newnan and Fayetteville roads to East Point, thence west west through Lyle street, thence south through a portion of Mrs. Ware's and Solomons land to the old road; and, whereas, the Commissioners of Roads in and for the 530th District, G. M., of said county, have reported favorably upon said petition:

All persons concerned are hereby notified that the alteration prayed for in said road, will be granted at the next Term of this Court, to be held on the first Tuesday in April next, if no good cause is shown to the contrary. March 2, 1875.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary
mar19—w1d Fulton county.

Douglas County Deputy Sheriff's Sales.

GEORGIA, Douglas County.

WILL be sold, before the Court House door in the town of Douglasville, Douglas county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in April next, between the legal hours of sale, the following property:

One lot of land, No 13 in the third District and fifth Section of said county. Levied on as the property of B. F. Fowler, to satisfy a tax fi fa. Levy made and returned to me by Riley Shirley, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, one lot of land, No. 47, in the second District and fifth Section of said county. Levied on as the property of O. Reece, to satisfy a tax fi fa. Levy made and returned to me by Riley Shirley, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, one lot of land, No. 864, in the 18th District and second Section of said county. Levied on as the property of John M. Edge, agent for Russell & Brumby, to satisfy a tax fi fa, for their tax for 1874. Levy made and returned to me by S. L. Anderson, L. C.

Also, at the same time and place, one lot of land, Nos. 822, [illegible] and 904, in the 18th District and second Section of said county. Levied on as the property of John M. Edge, agent for A. V. Brumby, to satisfy a tax fi fa. Levy made and returned to me by S. L. Anderson, L. C.

[illegible] 1875.
J. C. JAMES, Deputy Sheriff.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, March 17, 1875.

Cotton closed dull at 15a15¼c.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY.	Bales.
By wagon	41
By Air-Line Railroad	27
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	14
By Georgia Railroad	5
By Central Railroad	00
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	16
Total	108
Receipts previous	59,3.9
Total	95,482
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	59,584
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	169
Shipments previous	56,813
Total	53,982
Stock on hand	2,602

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Money easy at 4a4½. Sterling weaker at $4 79¼. Gold active at 16⅛a16⅝. Governments active and strong; new fives 15⅝. State bonds dull and nominal. Stocks closed active and weak; Central 100; Erie 26⅜; Lake Shore 73⅝; Illinois Central 10⅜; Pittsburg 91⅛; Northwestern 45⅛; Rock Island 105⅜. Sub-treasury balances—gold $50,193,927; currency $46,580,268. The sub-treasurer paid out $30,000 on account of interest, $196,000 for bonds. Customs receipts $265,000.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17—Exchange New York sight ⅛ premium. Sterling $5 58. Gold 16⅝.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

Special to The Constitution.

Receipts at all ports to-day	7,097
Exports to Great Britain to-day	8,061
Exports to continent to-day	6,812
Consolidated receipts	34,446
Consolidated exports	53,000
Stock at New York	194,922
Stock at all ports	713,549

NEW YORK, March 17.—Gold 16¼.

Cotton—Spots dull; low middling 15⅝; middling 16⅛; sales to spinners 813; speculation 117.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 20,600 bales; March 16⅛; April 16⅛; May 16⅝; June 17 3-16a17 7-32; July 17⅛; August 17 21-32; September 17 3 16a17 7-32; October 16 21-32a16 11-16; November 16 7-16a16⅛; December 16 15-32a16⅛.

Associated Press Dispatches.

The following dispatches show the state of the market an hour later than the above special:

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton dull; sales 824 bales at 16⅛a16⅝.

Net receipts 1,058 bales; gross 4,925.

Futures closed quiet and steady; sales 20,800 bales; March 16⅛; April 16⅝; May 16⅞; June 17 3-16a17 7-32; July 17⅛; August 17 21-32; September 17 3-16a17 7-32; October 16 21-32a16 11-16; November 16 7-16a16⅛; December 16 15-32a16⅛.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15⅝; net receipts 2,182 bales; gross 2,147; exports to France 1,488; continent 2,113; sales 4,500; stock 239,452.

MOBILE, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15⅛; net receipts 107 bales; sales 700; exports continent 1,210; coastwise 61; stock 48,530.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 15⅜; net receipts 698 bales; gross 723; sales 600; stock 33,743.

SAVANNAH, March 17.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 15⅝; net receipts 515 bales; sales 360; stock 60,261.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Cotton steady; net receipts 310 bales; shipments 373; sales 1,000; middlings 15¼a15⅜; stock 45,726.

BALTIMORE March 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16⅛; net receipts 13 bales; gross 144; exports to Great Britain 448; coastwise 240; sales 350; spinners 115.

GALVESTON, March 17.—Cotton nominal; net receipts 960 bales; middlings 15⅜; exports to Great Britain 3,000; stock 64,167.

NORFOLK, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15⅜a15⅝; net receipts 1,039 bales; exports to Great Britain 730; coastwise 700; sales 400.

WILMINGTON, March 17.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 15⅜; net receipts 189 bales; exports coastwise 331.

BOSTON, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16⅛; net receipts 125 bales. gross 125; sales 212.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Cotton quiet; middlings 16⅛; net receipts 256 bales; gross 833.

AUGUSTA, March 17.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 15⅛; net receipts 31 bales; sales 216.

PROVIDENCE, March 17.—Cotton stock 19,000 bales.

PORT ROYAL, March 17.—Cotton stock 4,800 bales.

PROVISION MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Southern flour quiet and unchanged; common to fair extra $5a5 70; good to choice extra $5 75a$8. Wheat dull, heavy irregular and lower; winter red western $1 24a$1 27; amber western $1 28a$1 29; white western $1 27a$1 36. Corn dull and lower; western mixed 84a85; yellow western 85a85½. Coffee dull; common to prime Rio 16¾a18¾ gold. Sugar dull and nominal. Rice dull and unchanged. Tallow firm at 8 9-16. Rosin and turpentine quiet. Pork—new mess job lots $20 50a$20 65. Lard easier; prime steam 14 13-16. Whisky in fair request at $1 15. Freights firm.

BALTIMORE, March 17—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—western strong; southern unchanged. Corn, oats and rice quiet. Provisions strong and buoyant. Pork $20 25a$20 50. Bacon firmer; shoulders 9¾. Coffee dull and nominal. Whisky and sugar quiet and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Flour quiet and firm. Corn firm at 65a68. Provisions have an advancing tendency and very strong. Pork $20a$21. Bacon—shoulders 8⅜; clear rib 12; clear 12¾, sugar-cured hams 13a13½. Lard in fair demand; prime steam 14a14½; tierce 14¾a15; keg 15¼a16. Whisky $1 12. Bagging quiet and firm at 12½a13.

CINCINNATI, March 17—Flour firm. Corn steady. Pork firm. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 8⅜; clear rib 11⅛; clear 11⅝. Whisky firm at $1 12.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Flour in good demand. Corn dull and unsettled; No. 2 mixed 65½; rejected 62½a62⅞. Pork unsettled at $19 25a$19 30. Lard in good demand at $13 25a$13 30. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 11.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17—Flour held higher; fine $4 25; superfine $4 50; double extra $4 75; treble extra $5a$5 50; choice $5 62½a$5 66. Corn weak; good supply; white 85a86. Oats firmer at 73. Bran dull; light supply; sales at $1 15. Hay dull; prime $22a$23. Pork active at $20 50a$20 75. Dry salted meats scarce and stronger; shoulders 8a8¼; clear rib and, clear sides 10¾a11. Bacon firmer and scarce; shoulders 9; clear rib 12: clear 12¾; hams firm at 12¾a13. Lard quiet; choice refined scarce; tierce kettle 13¼a13¾; refined 14¼; keg 15. Sugar firm and in light supply; inferior 5¼a6¼; common 6¼a6¾; fair to fully fair 7a7¾; prime to choice 8a8¼. Molasses firm, common fermenting 35a40; fair to prime 43a44; choice not fermenting 60a65; common reboiled 45a50; fair to strictly prime 50a60. Coffee firm; fair to prime 17¼a18¼. Corn meal scarce; held at $4. Whisky dull; Louisiana and ordinary western rectified $1 15; choice Cincinnati $1 17.

SHIPPING NEWS.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Arrived—Charter Oak.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Sailed—Georgia, Mercedita.

GEORGIA, Campbell county.

Ordinary's Office, March 5, 1875.

WHEREAS, Joel Brock, guardian of Elizabeth J. Brock having applied to the Court of Ordinary of said county, for a discharge from his guardianship of Elizabeth J. Brock's property:

This is, therefore, to all persons concerned, to show cause, by filing objections in my office, why said Joel Brock should not be dismissed from his guardianship and receive the usual letters of dismission.

Given under my official signature, this March 5th, 1875.
R. C. BEAVERS,
mar9—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA—Fayette county.

Ordinary's Office, February 1, 1875.

WHEREAS, E W Leach, administrator de bonis non cum testamento annexo, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission:

All persons concerned will file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in May next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

Witness my hand and official signature
L. B. GRIGGS,
feb2—w1am3m Ordinary.

VIRGINIA

BUFFALO SPRINGS.

AMONG the most remarkable cures upon record, whether by medicine or mineral water, are some made by these waters in diseases of the KIDNEYS and BLADDER, in DYSPEPSIA, in DISEASES PECULIAR to WOMEN, more especially in Leucorrhea. They have accomplished the most gratifying results in GOUT and RHEUMATISM where dependent upon uric acid in the blood. In CHRONIC GONORRHEA, SECONDARY SYPHILIS, Gleet, and ALL KINDRED diseases, they are regarded by all medical men conversant with their effects as decidedly superior to any remedy in the range of medicine or among the mineral waters of the country.

They are put up for sale in cases containing one dozen Half Gallon Bottles, delivered at the Scottsburg Depot of the Richmond and Air-Line Railroad, at $5 per case. Address THOMAS F. GOODE,
Proprietor,
Buffalo Lithia Springs,
Mecklenburg county, Va.
[illegible]

PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC, &c.

GREAT Southern Music House.

PHILLIPS, CREW & FREYER,

NO. 4 MARIETTA STREET.

(OLD STAND OF GUILFORD, WOOD & CO.)

ATLANTA, : : : GEORGIA,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

KNABE PIANOS,
CHICKERING PIANOS,
GORHAM PIANOS,

AND OTHER PIANOS AT

$250! $300! $350!

☞ Every Piano Warranted for Five Years. ☜ Pianos sold for monthly payments. Old Pianos and Organs taken in part pay for new. We have a few second-hand Pianos for sale low for cash.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN,
CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN.

Organs celebrated—unequaled in tone and durability, world renowned.

Prices, $50, $65, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200 to $500.

We are also Agents for the renowned Syracuse Pipe and Reed Organ combined.

—— DEALERS IN ——

SHEET MUSIC, GUITARS, VIOLINS, BANJOS, ACCORDEONS, DRUMS,

And all kinds of MUSICAL MERCHANDISE. Send for Catalogue of Pianos and Organs. Correspondence solicited. Address
mar6—deodtf PHILLIPS & CREW, Atlanta, Ga.

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S "Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value	$7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluble and precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	38 79
Ditto. not dissolved, 2.31 per cent. value	2 30
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value	61[illegible]
	$51 80

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.26 per cent. value	$6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.24 per cent. value	1 20
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15.55 per cent. value	6 25
	$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO" a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in *composting* with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maximium crop even on such lands.

For used on soils having present vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Maryland for several years, where large quantities are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 300 to 400 pounds seed to 200 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin. Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Quality & High Grade.

It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained,

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and selected from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,
[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

GRIFFIN, GA., January 23, 1875.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

GENTS—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 58 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every man has paid, no complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never sold one that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully, L. R. BREWER, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. Brewer & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875.

Mr. G. W. Graffling, Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—It gives us pleasure to state that we have sold your Patapsco Guano, for past three years, to our customers, with entire satisfaction to them and ourselves. We sell from 200 to 300 tons a season. We have no complaint of any falling off in quality of that sold last season. All who use it were well satisfied. Yours truly,
WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano to the planters of Georgia for the past two years, and that it has given entire satisfaction to all my customers, with the exception of a few irresponsible parties who would not pay any just debt.
D. B. HULL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of January, 1875.
A. L. REES. Notary Public.

SAVANNAH, January 20th, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano for two years and that it has given general satisfaction to those who purchased it. I believe it to be the best Commercial Manure now offered for sale. Respectfully, DWIGHT L. ROBERTS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me; this 21st day of January, 1875.
A. L. REES, Notary Public C. C. Ga.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This will certify that from February, 1869, to March, 1874, I have had not less than 13 full commercial analyses made in my Laboratory of the Patapsco Guano. It has always met my endorsement, based upon quality and quality of its nutrient elements. It has varied like most manures, somewhat in proportion of its elements, but has never fallen below the standard. Since January, 1875, and up to March 16, 1875, it has, by testing four different analysis within that time, averaged in my hands, Ammonia 2.30 per cent., Soluble Phosphoric and Precipitate do., availab first year, 11.20 per cent., together with the average of 3 per cent. of common or insoluble Phosphoric Acid, which, by undergoing chemical reaction underground, during the succeeding fall winter season, prepares the soil for a better yield the succeeding year. The last analysis made March 16th, 1874, was of a high order. Another cargo for this season is now on the way here but has not yet arrived—designed for this season. On the whole I cannot but rank it as a first-class fertilizer.
A. MEANS, Inspector,
Savannah, Chatham county, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., January 20th, 1875.

Messrs. Adair & Bros., Agents. Atlanta, Georgia,

GENTLEMEN—The car load (8 tons) of Patapsco Guano that I purchased from you last season, gave entire satisfaction. I used it upon cotton, and am satisfied that the investment paid me handsomely. I can safely say that it is a fertilizer of high grade.
Yours, respectfully, A. J. ORME.

The above is of same lot shipped in September or October, that Professor White's sample came out of, that is, the lot of which the sample was drawn from by Secretary Johnston and analyzed by Prof. White and published to the great injury of the Company.
Atlanta, January 20, 1875. ADAIR & BROS.

ROME, GA., January 23, 1875.

Geo. W. Grafflin, Treasurer, at Atlanta:

DEAR SIR—I take pleasure in giving results of my application of "Patapsco" aside of "Merryman's" on 14 acres of river bottom on my farm near Rome, same shown you last October last. Boy, Wash McGruder, used 200 pounds "Patapsco" per acre. Boy, Randall Baker, used same quantity of "Merryman's." Results—Randall Baker made 6 bales, 380 pounds each, say 2,280 pounds on 7 acres. Wash McGruder, on land somewhat higher, made one bale better than Baker. I think there was some difference caused by land being higher. All things equal, results would have been about same.
Yours truly, THOMAS BERRY,
[illegible] of Berry & Co.

Somewhere.

Somewhere the summer bloom has joined
The molder spring
... heart ...
The days go by;
The grieving sunsets die;
And yet I make no outward moan or cry;
I only say,
Somewhere—
Then turn away.

Somewhere seems so far I cannot give it place;
My dove, in sudden flight, seems lost in darkened space;
The leaves fall fast,
I hear the autumn blast,
It was not sobbing when I heard it last;
Yet still I say,
Somewhere—
Then turn away.

With vain protest I seek this mystery to find;
I cannot search the skies nor fathom worlds behind:
Nothing replies:
Nature is silent-wise;
The lingering beauty and the verdure dies;
Yet still may say,
Somewhere—
Then turn away.

Somewhere; only a breath, and autumn, too, will go;
All seasons are the same, yet, through the drifting snow,
I may not see
The green earth mocking me.
I shall be left with grief and memory;
Yet still I say,
Somewhere—
Then turn away.

If, when with tears no more, I count the seasons o'er
(Knowing not which of all the saddest message bore)—
If then love's chain
I may take up again
Without its breaks, I have not wept in vain;
The great unknown
Somewhere—
Will be my own.

BREVITIES.

—It's the fashion in Florida to wear gloves worn out at the tips of the fingers, in order better to corral the fleas.

—Warwick Castle, badly burned a few years ago, has been reconstructed, and this fine antiquity is now as good as new. Price of repairs, $100,000.

—When Brigham Young was in jail the other day for contempt of court, there were five of his wives weeping at each window of that institution, and twelve at the door.

—Mrs. Hahn, the heroine of the four babies of Baltimore, disbelieves the report that a Chicago woman has performed a feat similar to her own. She says it is impossible.

—Owing to the enormous increase of the practice of "snuff dipping," a new factory is to be started at Newburyport, Mass., this spring, making four on one stream.

—*Punch* furnishes this inscription for the idiot asylum founded by Mr. Holloway, who made his fortune in "patent medicines:"—

"Not oft is fate so just—see wealth restored
Back to the simple source from which it poured."

—Here condescension! His serene highness Prince Hermann Eugen Adolph Bernhard Franz Ferdinand August von Sayn-Wittgenstein Hohenstein is about to marry Gertrude Westenberger, who is only a common man's pretty daughter.

—Kate, in a note from Brooklyn, says that girls with pretty feet always choose the muddiest street crossings, and that when a lady walks along looking out for a dry path it is proof that she wears number fours at least.

—The Princess Louise had among her trousseau a day costume that was wholly a Belgian production. It was of the richest black silk that could be manufactured in the renowned factories of Antwerp, and was trimmed with bands of ostrich feathers and with the finest black Brussels lace.

—In Spain rooms are not warmed by stoves or fireplaces, as there are not brains enough in that country to understand these contrivances. They use braziers' brass dishes full of coals, and all the gas remains in the room. Alfonso's room was warmed this way at Avila, and his majesty was partly asphyxiated, but recovered.

—We haven't had all the cold weather on this side after all. Dr. De Hass, the American consul at Jerusalem, sends the information that for the first time known to the present inhabitants the cold weather was so severe as to form ice. The Arabs having never seen ice before, were completely puzzled and could not understand "why water should change into glass!"

—There are 4,000'000 cats in Great Britain and it is estimated that each cat kills an average of twenty mice or rats every year. It is estimated further that every rat or mouse, if it lived would injure property to the extent of £1 sterling. If all this is true, pussy saves to that country every year $400,000,000, and she might pay off the national debt if she chose.

—The lord mayor of London went over to Paris a few weeks ago with his scarlet and gold carriage and befeathered and bespangled footmen, creating intense admiration among the Parisians, who are very fond of such displays. And now the prefect of the Seine is to go to London, surrounded by his troopers and other attendants, to dazzle the cockney eyes and turns the heads of the pretty barmaids and maids-of-all-work.

—In that slippery night they had in Paris an old man fell on the ice in a lonely street and hurt himself so as to lose consciousness. He was only found several hours later, and then was frozen fast. People who found him lifted him with too much energy—in fact, tore him up—and left in the ice much of his clothing and a large strip of his skin. They put on the raw place the skin of a lamb that had been recently killed, and that skin has grown fast.

—"I am weary, now—my poor tired brain needs rest," said Old MacStinger to a pretty young school teacher who was boarding in the family; "will you take me to your room, my dear, where there is a fire, and read Milton's 'Paradise Lost' to me while I seek repose?" "I'll rest your poor tired brain with this rolling-pin if you don't get out of this—you miserable old deceitful hypocrite!" remarked Mrs. MacStinger, emerging from the pantry very unexpectedly. "Give the old man a chance, can't you?" yelled the boy, who was taking a slide down the banister.

—The latest advertising dodge in Paris is thus described: You are quietly walking the boulevard, pensively meditating on life and your mother-in-law, when suddenly you are astonished by a kick from behind. You turn and meet the impertinent gaze of a stranger. If you are "a man of honor," and most Frenchmen are, you at once demand satisfaction. "Certainly," says the assailant, bowing coolly. "Your card, sir," you say, while your eyes burn with rage. "Here it is, sir," he responds, handing you a pasteboard. You look at the card and are stupefied to read something like this: "The largest stock of winter clothes can be seen at No. —, —— street."

MARKET REPORTS.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

New York, March 17.—Cotton dull; sales 786 bales; uplands 16⅞; Orleans 16⅝.

Futures opened quiet; April 16⅝a16 17-32; May 16⅞a16 29-32; June 17 7-32a17¼; July 17½a17 9-16.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $20 50a$20 65. Lard heavy; steam 14½a14¾. Turpentine unchanged. Rosin dull at $2 05a$2 10 for strained. Freights firm.

Stocks dull and lower. Money 4. Gold 15⅜. Exchange—long $4 79; short $4 83. Governments active and strong. State bonds quiet.

Liverpool, March 17, noon—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middling uplands 7⅞; Orleans 8a8⅛; sales 10,000 bales including 2,000 for speculation and export; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below good ordinary deliverable in March 7 3-16; do. deliverable in April or May 7¾; do. nothing below low middlings deliverable in March or April 7 13-16; sales on a basis of middling uplands delivered in May or June 8⅛; sales to-day include 5,400 bales American.

London, March 17.—Erie 38⅛.

Paris, March 17.—Rentes 65f 30c.

SHIPPING NEWS.

New York, March 17.—Arrived out—Bessie Crosby, Juventa, Helen Angier, Thorwalden, King Oscar.

St. Louis, March 17—Steamer W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg hither, burned. Two persons lost and three missing.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

(CORRECTED DAILY.)

Constitution Office,
Atlanta, Ga., March 17, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 12; selling at $1 ... Silver, buying at $1 04; selling at $1 06.

Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ¼ premium.

... Bonds ... State 3. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 78a82; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 65a70; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 55a58; Savannah bonds ...

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—7½c gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—3a5.
Dried Fruit—Peaches unpealed ½s 5a6; peaches unpealed ¼s 6a7; peaches peeled 10a11; apples pealed 6a7c.
Butter—25a30.
Beeswax—27a27½.
Rags—1½a3.
Feathers—60. 60.
Eggs—10a12½.
Poultry—grown chickens 33⅓; all hens, by the coop, 37½; geese, 50c by the coop.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—white $1 02a1 05.
Meal—$1 05.
Grits—$5 50.
Buckwheat— $10 per bbl.
Wheat—white $1 35a1 45; amber $1 30a1 40; red $1 20a1 25.
Oats—80.
Clay Peas—$1 70.
Cow Peas—$1 50.
Hay—Timothy $1 60; clover $1 25; Tennessee $1 25a1 85.
Flour—fancy $7 25a7 50; extra family $6 75a7 00; family $6 25a6 50; extra $5a5 25; superfine $5 50.
Bacon—new s. c. hams 14½a15; old s. c. 12½a13; clear rib sides 12¾; clear sides 13; shoulders 9½a9¾.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11¾; long clear sides none; clear sides 12; shoulders 8¾a9; hams 12.
Lard—tierces 15½a16; kegs and cans 16½; buckets 17.
Hams—sugar cured, old canvassed 12½a13; new uncanvassed 13½a14½.
Bagging—gunny 11½; domestic 2 lb. 12½; 2¼ lb. 13; 2½ lb. 13; 2¾ lb. 13¾; Borneo 13¾.
Rope—Annawakee 25a27.
Ties—6a7½.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 20; nutmegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $1 75; Liverpool $1 65.
Mackerel—No. 1 ½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 ½ bbls $5 50a5 00; kits $1 50, No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5a5 50; kits $1 20.
Vinegar—24a40.
Sugar—A 11½; extra C 11¼; white extra C 11½; yellow C 10a10½; Demerara 10½a11; yellows, N. O. fair to choice 8½a10½.
Coffee—Rio 22½a24; Laguira 26; Java 38.
Molasses—Black strap 45.
Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 70a75.
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50; English crown $3 75.
Starch—[illegible]
Rice—[illegible] 8½; tierces 8¼.
Soda—kegs 6¾; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 5½a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a12; sugar 8½a10; C cream 8½a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 14a16; hand-made tea-cakes 11a40; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a3 75; fancy 18a35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oyster per dozen $1a1 10; 2 lb. oysters, per dozen, $2 25a2 50; sardines, per case, $17a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 75a2 00; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; eaglebrand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 35; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
box, $3 50.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18½.
Irish Potatoes—Goodrich $4 25; pink-eye $4 25; early rose $4 25.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $5 50a6, red $5 50a6.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a6.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 2½a3½.
Lemons—per box $8a10.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English elb 45a50.
Figs—Selected Eleme, drums per lb, new 25old 17½.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15.
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25½a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $1 75; Wilmington fancy per lb 8½a9.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—2 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a3 60; well buckets $6a8 50; painted tubs, 8 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 18 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a4 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; bail boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a50; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a$4.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $8 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18a20.
Blacking—35a70.
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 80. 25c per keg additional for diminishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag, $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes by carload standard sizes $2 90a3 00; by carload sundry sizes $3 15a5 90.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 16½a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $9 00; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3 25; blue grass $2; herd's grass 2 25; Hungarian millet $2.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15c; chuck 12½c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14½c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices ½c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices ½c. Old Copper—Buying prices 12½a15. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 14a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45 imperial 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 25a1 40; extra S —; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $2; tapestry $1 25a$1 50; hemp, medium, 36-inch ...; extra 32c; matting straw, white 28a50c; check 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c $1 50; 18 feet wide $1 50a$2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 48a50; do., 11-in old 50a55; medium, 11-in old 58a62½; good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in. old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 85a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90; very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10 70, Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Calhoun $1 25; Stultz AAAA $1 10

Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50, The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60, Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2 50; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; proof rye $1 25 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $2 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 75; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $12; domestic $1 50a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 16a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 56; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a6 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum assafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11, 20; petro oil, per gal, 38a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 10; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $3 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners ...

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Biddeford A 18½c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phoenix 4-4 26c; 33 in. 24.

Stripes—American 12c; Arasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville 11 to 12c.

Cornet Jeans—Kearsage 13½c; Laconia 11½c; Naumkeag Satteen 13½c.

Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 16½c; Trion factory 14c, Milledgeville 8 oz 14; ... 12½.

Paper Cambrics—Manville 7½; Lonsdale 7½; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c; high colors 9c.

Glazed Cambrics—Ellerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6¼, high colors, 7c.

Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 22½; Hillside 16½c; Pacific R. R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 37½c; Red Cloud 20; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 23½; West Lake 28½c.

Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 3-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.

Linseys—12½a20c.

Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 57a60.

Prints—Amoskeag 8c; Arnold's specialty 10½; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Garner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Sprague 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 9; Simpson's grays 9; American 8½a9; Freeman's side bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings.

Roswell Mills—4-4 sheeting 10; 7-8 8½; yarns $1 20; sewing and knitting thread 50c.

Augusta and Graniteville—3-4 shirting 6½ cents per yard; 7-8 shirtings 8½ per yard; 4-4 sheetings 10 per yard; 7-8 drill 10½ per yard.

Concord Mills—Jeans 65; cashmarets plain 65; cassimeres twilled 75a$1 15; cadet grey $1 25.

Eagle and Phoenix—stripes 11; fancies, fashion 12½c; checks 13; Georgia plaids 12½c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings.

Amoskeag A 36 in. 14c; Z 33 in. 9c. Arkwright 36 in. 15½c. Auburn S. 36 in. 13½c. Boott E 36 in. 9c; R 28 in. 7½c. Cabot ¾ 10c; 36 in. 11½c. Cape 27 in. 6c. Fruit of the Loom 36 in. 14½c. Gem of the Spindle 14c. Hope 36 in. 12c. Linwood 36 in. 12½. Lonsdale 36 in. 12c. Social L. 36 in. 10c Suffolk L. 36 in. 7c. Wamsutta OXX 36 in 16½c; OHH 36 in. 18c. Wessacumcon H. 33 in. 9c. Tuscarora 16½. Pocahontas 12½. Seaside 13½. Holmesville 13. Rosebud 13 Ticonderoga 33 in. 11½. Columbia 9½. Ballou & Son 10a7½a9. Chestnut Hill 9½. Diamond Hill 12. White river 10. Roger Williams 10½. Grant Mills 8. Red Dog 7.

Domestic Ginghams — Gloucester 9 1-2; Lancaster 12c; Baird 10c.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta.................8 40 a m
Arrive Kingston..............11 39 a m
Arrive Dalton.................1 40 p m
Arrive Chattanooga............3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga.............5 15 a m
Arrive Dalton.................7 23 a m
Arrive Kingston...............9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta...............12 35 p m

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta.................9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston..............12 31 a m
Arrive Dalton.................2 36 a m
Arrive Chattanooga............4 45 a m
Leave Chattanooga.............4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton.................5 42 p m
Arrive Kingston...............7 28 p m
Arrive Atlanta...............10 15 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta.................3 30 p m
Arrive Marietta...............5 03 p m
Arrive Cartersville...........7 17 p m
Arrive Kingston...............8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton................11 55 p m
Leave Dalton..................1 15 a m
Arrive Kingston...............4 35 a m
Arrive Cartersville...........8 31 a m
Arrive Marietta...............8 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta................9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.

Daily Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta................5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte..........8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte..............6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta............9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta................7 09 a m
Arrives at Charlotte..........2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte..............9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta............5 12 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa.................3 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa.............8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta................3 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta............9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.

Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta................8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta...............10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta............6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta............4 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta................4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta................7 00 a m
Arrives at Atlanta............5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta............3 30 p m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta................5 00 p m
Leaves Covington..............5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta............8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington..........7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta...............10 00 p m
Leaves West Point.............3 08 p m
Arrives at West Point.........3 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta............7 10 p m

Central Railroad—Atlanta Division.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta................2 05 p m
Arrives at Macon..............7 27 p m
Leaves Macon..................8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta............2 00 p m

Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta...............10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon..............5 45 a m
Leaves Macon..................9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta............5 02 a m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.

Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon..................9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula............5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany.............3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula................8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon..............5 10 p m
Leaves Albany................10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.

Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon..................9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula...........10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula................7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon..............6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon..................7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus..........12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus...............2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon..............7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.

Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon..................9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus...........6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus...............5 30 a m
Arrives at Macon..............3 00 p m

Central Railroad.

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah...............8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon..............6 45 p m
Leaves Macon..................7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah...........5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah...............7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon..............8 20 a m
Leaves Macon..................7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah...........7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta................9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen............12 40 p m
Leaves Millen.................1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta............4 00 p m

VALUABLE "COTTON MILLS" FOR SALE.

Safe Investment for Capital

By virtue of a deed of assignment, I will sell at public outcry, at Marietta, Cobb county, Georgia, on the 4th day, being the first Tuesday in May, 1875, all of that valuable property, known as

Empire Mills,

located in Cobb county, Georgia, on Vickery's Creek, and all the lands belonging to said Mill, being 393 acres, more or less, situated in the counties of Cobb, Milton and Fulton, and such personal property as not disposed of before the day of sale.

The property consists of real estate, operatives' houses, dam, race and

WATER PRIVILEGES,

Factory Building, containing 3,644 Spindles, Picker Machines, Warp Mills, and all other necessary machinery for manufacture of

Cotton Warps and Yarns,

all in complete running order.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third cash; one-third in six months; one-third in twelve months, without interest. Bonds for titles will be given on payment of one-third cash and titles completed on final payment. Approved security will be required on the time payments.

JAS. W. ROBERTSON,
mar12—dlawtillmay1 Assignee.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, March 12, 1875.

Reuben J. Butler has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 23d day of March, 1875, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary
mar13—w2t Fulton county.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

The Symptoms of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the Liver is generally the organ most involved.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY DERANGEMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS.

Simmon's Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bill.

After over Forty Years' trial it is receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a deceased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all diseases and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDIC, NAUSEA,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

CAUTION!

Buy no powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

For all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen.

As a Remedy in

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA MENTAL DEPRESSION, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, NAUSEA, SICK HEADACHE, COLIC, CONSTIPATION and BILIOUSNESS

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I have never seen or tried such a simple, efficacious, satisfactory and pleasant remedy in my life."—H. Hainer, St. Louis, Mo.

Hon. Alex. H. Stephens.

"I occasionally use, when my condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Regulator, with good effect."—Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Governor of Alabama.

"Your Regulator has been in use in my family for some time, and I am persuaded it is a valuable addition to the medical science."—Gov. J. Gill Shorter, Ala.

"I have used the Regulator in my family for the past seventeen years. I can safely recommend it to the world as the best medicine I have ever used for that class of diseases it purports to cure."—H. F. Thigpen.

President of City Bank.

"Simmons' Liver Regulator has proved a good and efficacious medicine."—C. A. Nutting.

Druggist.

"We have been acquainted with Dr. Simmons' Liver Medicine for more than twenty years, and know it to be the best Liver Regulator offered to the public."—M. R. Lyon and H. L. Lyon, Bellefontaine Ga.

"I was cured by Simmons' Liver Regulator, after having suffered several years with chills and fever."—R. F. Anderson.

The Clergy.

"Have been a dyspeptic for years; began the Regulator two years ago; it has acted like a charm in my case."

Rev. J. C. Holmes.

Ladies Indorsement.

"I have given your medicine a thorough trial, and in no case has it failed to give full satisfaction." Ellen Meacham, Chattahoochee, Fla.

Sheriff Bibb County.

"I have used your Regulator with successful effect in Billous Colic and Dyspepsia. It is an excellent remedy, and certainly a public blessing."—C. Masterson, Bibb county, Ga.

My Wife.

"My wife and self have used the Regulator for years, and testifies to its great virtues."—Rev. J. R. Felder, Perry, Ga.

"I think Simmons' Liver Regulator one of the best medicines ever made for the Liver. My wife, and many others, have used it with wonderful effect."—E. K. Sparks, Albany, Ga.

M. D.

"I have used the Regulator in my family and also in my regular practice, and have found it a most valuable and satisfactory medicine, and believe if it was used by the profession it would be of service in very many cases. I know very much of its component parts, and can certify its medicinal qualities are perfectly harmless."—B. F. Griggs, M. D., Macon, Ga.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT LINE.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.,

TO AND FROM

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK BOSTON

AND ALL THE NEW ENGLAND MANUFACTURING CITIES.

Three Times a Week from New York

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS,

Elegant State-Room Accommodations.

SEA VOYAGE TEN TO TWELVE HOURS SHORTER via CHARLESTON.

The South Carolina Railroad Co.,

and connecting roads West, in alliance with the fleet of thirteen first-classete amships to the above ports, invite attention to the quick time and regular dispatch afforded to the business public in the Cotton States at the

Port of Charleston.

offering facilities of railroad and sea transportation for freight and passengers not excelled in excellence and capacity at any other port. The following splendid Ocean steamers are regularly on the line:

TO NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN.........M. S. Woodhull, Commander
CHAMPION..........R. W. Lockwood, Commander
CHARLESTON.........James Berry, Commander
JAMES ADGER........T. J. Lockwood, Commander
JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C
GEORGIA............S. Crowell, Commander
SOUTH CAROLINA.....T. J. Beckett, Commander
WAGNER, HUETT & CO., WM. A. COURTNEY, Agents, Charleston, S. C

TO PHILADELPHIA.

Iron Steamships

ISHLAND............Alex. Hunter, Commanders.
QUATOR.............C. Hinckley, Commanders.

Sailing Days—FRIDAYS.
WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

TOTAL CAPACITY, 40,000 BALES MONTHLY

TO BALTIMORE.

FALCON..................Hainie, Commander
VIRGINIA................Johnson, Commander
SEA GULL................Dutton, Commander

Sailing Days—EVERY FIFTH DAY.
PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent, Charleston, S. C.

TO BOSTON.

Steamship MERCEDITA and FLAG sails every Saturday.
JAS. ADGER & CO., Agents, Charleston, S. C

Through Bills of Lading and Through Tickets

can be had at the principal railroad offices in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi. State-rooms may be secured in advance, without extra charge, by addressing Agents of Steamships in Charleston, at whose offices, in all cases, the railroad tickets should be exchanged and berths assigned. The through tickets by this route include transfers, meals and state room while on shipboard.

The South Carolina Railroad GEORGIA RAILROAD,

and their connecting lines have largely increased their facilities for the rapid movement of freight and passengers between the Northern cities and the South and West. First class eating saloon at Branchville. On the Georgia and South Carolina Railroads first class sleeping cars. Freight promptly transferred from steamer to day and night trains of the South Carolina Railroad. Close connection made with other roads, delivering freight at distant points with great promptness. The managers will use every exertion to satisfy their patrons that the line VIA CHARLESTON cannot be surpassed in dispatch and the safe delivery of goods.

Rates guaranteed as low as those of competing lines. Marine insurance one-half of one cent.

For further information apply to J. J. GRIFFIN, Western Agent, Atlanta, Ga.; B. D. HASSELL, General Agent, P. O. Box 3270, Office 317 Broadway, N. Y.; S. B. PICKENS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, South Carolina Railroad, or J. M. SELKIRK, Supt. Great Southern Freight and Passenger Line, Charleston, S. C.

oct29— julyl—deodtf

SOUTHERN BRASS WORKS.

JNO. A. MIDDLETON. W. H. HACKETT. W. G. MIDDLETON

Southern Brass Works.

MIDDLETON BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 50 Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia,

Manufacturers of Car Brasses, Brass

Valves, Car Trimmings, Oil Cups, Globe Angle and Check Valves, Locomotive and Stationary Engine Trimmings, and Brass Castings of every description, to order. Also, Copper Stills, Copper Pipe, Copper Kettles, Rabbit Mental, Tinners' and Plumbers' Solder. WE ARE BETTER PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE BRASS GOODS THAN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THE SOUTH, AND SOLICIT YOUR PATRONAGE. Agents for the Tanite Co.'s Emory Wheels and Machinery. Also, Blake Steam Pump, Studervant Blowers, Judson's Governors, &c. mar14—d2taw&wtf

MILITARY GOODS, &c.

MILITARY GOODS!

HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,
FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Military, Regalia, Church and Theatrical Goods.
VOLUNTEER COMPANIES AND REGIMENTS,

SUPPLIED WITH ALL ARTICLES NEEDED FOR THEIR EQUIPMENT.

☞ Mail orders and inquiries shall have prompt attention.

HORTSMANN, BROS, & CO.,
aug28—d6mo *PHILADELPHIA, PA.*

PACIFIC GUANO.

ADAIR & BROTHERS.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY!

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000!

Soluble Pacific Guano,

AND

COMPOUND ACID PHOSPHATE,

For Composting with Cotton Seed.

THE SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO is now so well known for its remarkable effects as an agency for increasing the products of labor as not to require especial commendation from us. Its use, for Ten Years past, has established its character for Reliable Excellence. The large, Fixed Capital invested by the Company in this trade, affords the surest guarantee of the continued excellence of Guano.

CASH PRICES;

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, $50 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate, - - 38 00

TIME PRICES;

Without Interest, and option of paying in Liverpool Middling Cotton, delivered at nearest Railroad Depot, at Fifteen Cents per pound:

Per ton 2,000 lbs. Soluble Pacific Guano, $60 00
Per ton 2,000 lbs. Acid Phosphate, - - 45 00

☞ Orders received and information furnished on application to us or our agents at various Local Markets.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan3—d3m PACIFIC GUANO, Atlanta, Ga.

COMPOST FERTILIZER.

Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime

FOR COMPOSTING WITH COTTON SEED.

This article is manufactured by the PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY, at Charleston, S. C., expressly for Composting with Cotton Seed, and has proved a most valuable and economical fertilizer. Directions for composting will be furnished by the undersigned. This article should be procured early, and the compost made in time to allow seed ample time to decompose. For Prices and terms, apply to

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
JOHN S. REESE & CO., General Agents. ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
dec10—d3mo

CHESAPEAKE GUANO.

CHESAPEAKE GUANO

The general testimony of our patrons who have bought and used the Chesapeake Guano the past season is

VERY FAVORABLE,

and its reputation as a first-class Fertilizer has been fully sustained. We will be able, in a few days to supply the demand, with a fresh article, in fine condition, and will guarantee the composition and quality the same as heretofore sold by us.

The Best Evidence

we have to offer of its merits is the test in the soil made by the long list of certificates we have for distribution of those who have used it the past season, as well as for several years past. Please send in your orders to us or our various Local Agents in Middle and North Georgia.

For terms, circulars, &c., please apply to us, or our agents.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan14—d3m Atlanta, Georgia.

ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

Zell's Ammoniated Bone SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

☞ We again offer to the Planters of Georgia the above celebrated Fertilizer, which comes into the market this season fresh and in good order, and guaranteed to be the same in composition and quality as heretofore sold. As an evidence of the

Superior Merit and Intrinsic Value

of this Super-Phosphate, we would refer to those who have used it in this section for the past five or six years, as well as the increased demand it has attained from year to year. The general report fully sustains its reputation. Terms same as last year, with the option to the planter to pay first November next, in middling cotton at 15 cents per pound.

Please apply to our various local agents for circulars of testimonials, or to us.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

ADAIR & BROTHERS, Agents,
jan14—d3m Atlanta, Ga.

WESTERN PRODUCE.

In addition to the above Standard well-known Fertilizers, we offer to the trade

WESTERN PRODUCE!

(BY WHOLESALE ONLY,)

Corn, Seed Oats, Hay, Flour,

MEAL, BULK MEATS, LARD, AND

PROVISIONS GENERALLY.

Dealers will consult their own interest by calling on us, or sending their orders.

As we have the advantage of a side track, make no charge for drayage in car load lots.

Respectfully,
ADAIR & BROTHERS,
jan14—d3m No. 27 West Alabama Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS—The choicest in the world. Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted every where—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to Robert Wells, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.



The DIAMOND COTTON CHOPPER, IMPROVED & WARRANTED ... does the work of ... men ... Cotton Planter ... Cultivator. Corn Planter attachment ... warranted. Agents wanted. Send for Illustrated Circular with warrantee and certificates, to J. W. HINSDALE, Sec., Fayetteville, N. C., or to Local Agt.

$200 a month to agents everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO., Buchanan, Mich.

ADVERTISING: Cheap: Good: Systematic.—All persons who contemplate making contracts with newspapers for the insertion of advertisements, should send 25 Cents to Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 41 Park Row, New York, for their PAMPHLET-BOOK (*ninety-seventh edition*) containing lists of over 2000 newspapers and estimates, showing the cost. Advertisements taken for leading papers in many States at a tremendous reduction from publishers' rates. Get the Book.

Dr. S. Van Meter & Co.,

Proprietors of the famous Charleston (Ill.,) Infirmary, are indorsed in the last issue of the "Nation's Journal of Health," by men of prominence South and North. Also by fifty ministers of various denominations. AN OPPORTUNITY IS NOW OFFERED TO OBTAIN A THOROUGH EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT WITHOUT HAVING TO VISIT THE INFIRMARY. Address at once, DR. S. VNN METER & CO., Charleston, Illinois

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Terms free. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male or Female Agents, in their locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY

Terms of Advertising are offered to Newspapers in the State of

GEORGIA!

Send for list of papers and schedule of rates. Address

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park Row, N. Y.
Refer to Editor of this Paper.
mar5—d&w4w

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

Marriage Guide. A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c.

This is an interesting work of two hundred and sixty pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to be kept under lock and key, and not left carelessly about the house.

It contains the experience and advice of a physician whose reputation is world-wide, and should be in the private drawer of every male and female throughout the entire globe. It embraces everything on the subject of the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work.

Sent to any one (free of postage) for Fifty Cents.

Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

Before applying to the notorious quacks who advertise in public papers, or using any quack remedies, peruse Dr. Butts' work, no matter what your disease is or how deplorable your condition.

Dr. Butts occupies a double house of twenty-seven rooms; is indorsed by some of the most celebrated medical professors of this country and Europe, and can be consulted personally or by mail on the diseases mentioned in his works. Office and parlors, No. 12 North Eighth street, between Market and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

an27, '75—d&wly

DECATUR

Male and Female High School.

Spring Term opens February 1st and closes July 12, 1875.

TUITION.

Primary Department, per month........$2 00
Junior Class, per month..............3 00
Intermediate Class, per month........4 00
Senior Class, per month..............5 00

Music and Painting at Professors charges.

Board, washing and lights in the Principal's family at $18 00 per month.

For circular address Principal.

T. A. MURRAY, A. M.,
dec27—dtf Principal.

Guano Economy.

Bone Dust, per ton...............$35 00
Oil Meal, per ton................30 00
Sulphate of Lime, per ton........20 00
Chloride of Sodum, per ton.......25 00
All Combined, per ton............30 00
Garden Phosphate.................20 00

JNO. M. C. REID, Manufacturer of Bone Dust, Oil Meal and Dealer in Agricultural Salts Atlanta, Ga. feb10—d2m

CARPETS, &c.

CARPETS! CARPETS!

W. A. HAYGOOD,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. S. KENDRICK & SONS) DEALER IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Curtains,

Lambrequins, Shades and Upholstery Goods.

I WILL sell the same line of goods at especially low prices during the next thirty days, to make room for my spring stock. Orders from a distance will meet prompt attention.

W. A. HAYGOOD,
jan31—dtf 21 Marietta, corner Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

PREMIUM FLOUR.

PREMIUM FLOUR!

TO THE PUBLIC.

In again calling attention to our popular grades of flours, we will attempt no further elaboration of their merits, except to say, that no flour in the wide world can surpass our **FFF** in purity of stock and richness of sample; and that the world can't produce a more substantial or nutritive flour than our **FF**.

The Family is good for the price, but, necessarily limited in quantity; being made only when we make the **FFF**.

We can readily fill orders for **FFF** and **FF**; but in selling Family, we are compelled to limit the orders to the supply on hand.

Orders for the three grades in equal quantity can be filled at short notice, or for FFF and Family in nearly equal quantities. Orders can generally be supplied promptly.

STEWART AUSTIN & CO.,
Corner Marietta and Simpson Sts., ATLANTA, GA.

nov24—deodtf

HARDWARE AND CARRIAGE MATERIAL

HARDWARE

Wholesale and Retail.

M'NAUGHT & SCRUTCHIN,

86 and 88 WHITEHALL STREET,

ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA.

IRON, STEEL, NAILS, Etc.,

LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK IN THE SOUTH,

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS' WOOD WORK,

AXLES, BOXES, THIMBLE-SKEINS, Etc.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE

HORSE AND MULE SHOES OF THE FINEST QUALITY,

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF DUPONT'S CELEBRATED

RIFLE AND BLASTING POWDER

oct12—dtf

STOMACH BITTERS.



Have become one of the standard ... Agents of the country, and the most ... and accomplished physicians prescribe them in all cases where a TONIC, STIMULANT, STOMACHIC or RECUPERANT, is required. They are

A SURE PREVENTIVE

For all diseases arising from malarious ... Throughout the South and West they have been used with the most BENEFICIAL RESULTS, and there is NOT A SINGLE CASE ON RECORD, where they have been ... judiciously, in which they have not FORTIFIED THE SYSTEM against the attacks of

FEVER AND AGUE, BILLIOUS AND INTERMITTENT FEVERS,

And all the debilitating influences of ... matic districts.

They are recommended as a safe preventive for

YELLOW FEVER,

And if taken according to directions, will greatly LESSEN THE RAVAGES of this TERRIBLE SCOURGE.

These Bitters are unsurpassed as an ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, and in cases of INDIGESTION are invaluable. As an APPETIZER and RECUPERANT, and in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY they have never in a single instance failed in producing the most happy results. They are particularly

BENEFICIAL TO FEMALES,

Strengthening the body, invigorating the ... and giving tone and elasticity to the whole system.

The **Home Bitters** are compounded with the greatest care, from roots, barks and herbs, EMBRACING ALL THE LATEST AND MOST VALUABLE DISCOVERIES KNOWN TO MEDICAL SCIENCE.

No tonic stimulant was ever before offered to the public, **so pleasant to the** ... and at the same time embracing so many of those active principles which tend to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM and ... the body to VIGOROUS HEALTH.

☞ Send for circular, embracing the ... qualified endorsements of hundreds of ... most EMINENT PHYSICIANS, all over the country.

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Grocers.

JACKSON, PFOUTS & DOUGLAS, ...
Laboratory, 105 & 107 N. Second Street, ST. LOUIS, ...

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Safes

Established more than a third of a Century.

REDUCED IN PRICE.

ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.

HERRING & CO.,
251 & 252 Broadway, N.Y.
56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston.
feb9—deod3m

DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
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